The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIREWORKS.

NO LAW against the firing off of Fireworks has been passed by the present City Council. We have a finer selection than ever before, which we will sell in original packages from 5 cents to $50.00 per package.

FIRE WORKS

56 State-st.

FOURTH OF JULY!

Fireworks!!

In original Packages at Retail at prices as never known before, at

SCHWEITZER & BEER'S,

188 & 190 STATE-ST.,

Sole Agents for H. P. Diehl & Co.'s Celebrated Fireworks.

FIREWORKS,

(THOROUGHLY RELIABLE),

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Headquarters for Garden City Fireworks,

111 Michigan-av., near Cor. Washington.

We keep open all day on the 4th.

CHARLES MORRIS.

FIREWORKS!

We are now RETAILING from our stock to close out most reliable works in the city, made for our own trade.

MILLER & TAYLOR,

NO. 3 CLARK-ST.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ARTISTIC MODES---GENTLEMEN.

Edward Ely & Co.,

CHICAGO.

SAVE MONEY! and at the same time obtain the BEST and most DURABLE goods.

We have LARGELY REDUCED our prices on ALL GOODS. Then from these prices we deduct 20 PER CENT on all Mixed Business Suitings, Mixed Cassimeres, and Mixed Overcoatings, summer weights. Then on ALL OTHER GOODS, both in summer and winter weights, 10 PER CENT discount, from July 1 to Aug. 31, 1877. These discounts are for prompt cash within five days from delivery of goods.

Our STYLES for autumn and winter are in readiness.

We believe we are selling our goods LOWER for the article furnished than any house of equal standing on this Continent.

Everything Guaranteed—Standard the Highest.

WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe (Established 1854), Chicago.

REMOVALS.

THE PHŒNIX

CORD & TASSEL

MANUFACTORY,

E. A. JACOBS, Prop.,

Begs to inform his patrons and the public generally of his removal

To No. 266 Wabash-av.

Silk Buttons, Dress, Decorative, and Ornamental Trimmings of every description manufactured to order.

Wholesale and Retail.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

Regular weekly sale of choice real estate and equities in real estate at Auction every Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Real-Estate Agency of George R. Clarke & Co., 92 Washington-st. The equities in several fine house, and lots; also, several choice lots which are free and clear from incumbrance will be offered at our next sale, Thursday, July 5. Please call at our office or send for printed lists of the same.

We would call special attention to the following choice tract, which will be offered without limit, free and clear from incumbrance, and all Park taxes, present or to come, paid up, viz.: 6¼ acres on "Midway Pleasance," corner Wharton-av., a fine grove lot. Send for circulars giving full particulars, and go and see the property.

Any person wishing to sell or offer for sale any real estate or equity in real estate at that sale will have to apply on or before Monday next. Property offered also at a limited price will be taken on terms.

GEORGE R. CLARKE & CO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

Will pay Ten Dollars to any person that can bring proof of any daily paper where there can be found dissolution of copartnership of Emanuel Brunswick & Co. from Brunswick, Stern & Stegmuth, Hart & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers. Has been advertised in some Chicago paper, either the Evening Courier or other daily paper, some time from Jan. 1, 1876, till 28th of February, 1876. The above reward will be paid to any person that will leave the said paper in Brunswick's Billiard Hall, Washington-st., within the next few days.

EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company sells THROUGH EMIGRANT TICKETS from New York to SYDNEY, Australia, or AUCKLAND, New Zealand, at $100. CIRCULARS giving information as to the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand, and the facilities afforded by these TICKETS, mailed free on application to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New York.

NOTICE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30, 1877.

Notice to merchants and bankers, that the firm of J. Cox & Co. (manufacturers of artificial flowers, Nos. 156 and 158 Wabash-av.) consists of John Cox, of Chicago, and Mrs. Mina Walthers, of Oak Park.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Ice Cream and Ices

For the FOURTH.

J. W. KRAFFT & CO.,

50 East Madison-st.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickle trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. PROBASCO & HUMMEY 262 STATE-ST.

LINEN COLLARS.

KEEP'S LINEN COLLARS.

Jersey. All the latest styles. $1.50 per dozen, or four 3 cents.

170 EAST MADISON-ST.

EXCURSIONS.

4th of July

GRAND

Steamboat Excursions

Goodrich Transportation Co.'s Line.

Three Large, Splendid, Low-Pressure Side-Wheel Steamboats,

Chicago, Sheboygan, and Muskegon,

Will make hourly trips to

EVANSTON.

First boat will leave Dock, foot Michigan-av., at 8 o'clock A. m., and every hour thereafter during the day. The last boat will leave Evanston for Chicago at 6:30 p. m.

The Evanston Pier has been chartered by the Goodrich Trans. Co. for their exclusive use on that day.

Ample and Choice Refreshments will be provided by the Ladies of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, in the University Groves, and Amusements also will be arranged for the entertainment of excursionists.

Each Steamer will have a CORNET BAND on board.

Tickets for the Round Trip only $1, good on either boat. Tickets for trip one way, 65 or from Evanston, 50cts. Tickets for children 12 years and under, 50 cts.

Evening Excursions

Will also be made by these Splendid Boats, leaving Dock at 8 o'clock. Music and Dancing. Tickets only One Dollar.

Reduced Excursion Rates to

RACINE, MILWAUKEE,

Grand Haven, Muskegon, and St. Joseph.

Round Trip Ticket, Racine and return, berth included.....$2.50
Round Trip Ticket, Milwaukee and return, berth included.....3.00
Round Trip Ticket, St. Joseph and return, berth included.....3.00
Round Trip Ticket, Grand Haven and Muskegon, and return, berth included.....5.00

Tickets good from Monday, July 2, until Saturday, 7.

GRAND ROWING REGATTA

At Grand Haven, July 4th.

OLD FASHIONED CELEBRATION

AT ST. JOSEPH.

The Steamer CORONA will leave her Dock, foot of Michigan-av., on 4th July morning, at 6 o'clock sharp. Tickets for the Round Trip only $2.

All Excursion Tickets can be procured at office, foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

4th of July EXCURSIONS.

THE

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Will sell Excursion Tickets between all Stations on their line in the State of Illinois July 3 and 4, good to return on the 4th and 5th, at a small advance above one regular fare.

D. W. HITCHCOCK,
General Western Passenger Agent.

EXCURSION.

Round trip tickets from Chicago to all points on P., C. & St. L. R. R. now on sale at Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., or at office, 121 Randolph-st. Tickets will be on sale until departure of evening trains July 4, and good to return until July 5 inclusive.

4th JULY.

Highland Park Excursion.

STEAMER JOHN SHERMAN

FROM CLARK STREET BRIDGE.

Leaving, 9 a. m., 10 a. m. Returns, 12 m., and 5 p. m. Tickets $1.50. Will give a Grand Party at 8 o'clock in the evening. Tickets $1. Most excellent music and refreshments will be furnished. Intoxicating drinks strictly prohibited.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (b. i.) for the landing of passengers, will sail from pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st.

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

*ST. LAURENT.....Wed., July 11, 6 a. m.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wed., July 18, 11 a. m.
*ST. LAURENT, LACHINE.....Wed., July 25, 6 a. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):

TO HAVRE—1st Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.

Steerage, $20, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, or any railway station in England:

First Cabin, $90 to $100, according to accommodation; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35; Steerage, $27, including everything as above.

Return tickets, at very reduced rates, available through England or France.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For passage and freight apply to

LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway,
or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool.

The only transatlantic line sailing under the American Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, and Wednesday from Liverpool.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every twelve days, alternately, from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWERP. Drafts in amounts to suit.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
Gen'l Agents, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow:

CALIFORNIA, July 7, 2pm | VICTORIA, July 21, 2 pm
ETHIOPIA, July 14, 8 am | BOLIVIA, July 28, 8 a. m.

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry. Cabins, $65 to $80. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

New York to Southampton and London:

ALSATIA, July 7, 3 p. m. | ELYSIA, July 21, 2 p. m.

Cabins $95, to $70; Steerage, $32.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 12
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19

Cabins, $80, $65 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency. Second Cabin, $45. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage at low currency rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager. 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERSET, Western.....Thursday, July 12
ARRAGON, Symons.....Tuesday, July 24

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL. Apply at Company's office, 29 South Clark-st.

ALFRED LAGERGREN,
General Western Agt.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. B. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

DIAMONDS.

N. Matson & CO.

IMMENSE STOCK,

LOWEST PRICES,

Best Workmanship,

UNIQUE DESIGNS.

DIAMONDS, CAMEOS, ONYX, PEARL, CORAL.

Ladies' Watches, Rich Jewelry, French Clocks, BRONZES,

Sconces, &c.

PRICES NEVER SO LOW.

S. W. Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

62d QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

MERCHANTS', FARMERS', & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

Condition at Close of Business June 30, 1877.

Deposits		$760,310.66
Investment Certificates		103,800.00
Capital and Contingent Fund		112,000.00
		$976,110.66
INVESTMENTS.		
Loans on Real Estate—		
Value of security	$ 832,000	$ 355,230.33
Value of Land	519,000	
Value of Buildings	336,000	
	$1,118,000	
Safes and Office Fixtures		3,338.00
Loans and Demands secured by Collaterals		233,161.20
United States and other public bonds and available securities		252,705.09
Cash in vault and subject to call		131,576.04
		$976,110.66

Published for the information of depositors.

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

Chicago, June 30, 1877.

SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,

At the Close of Business June 30, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Safes, furniture, and fixtures		$ 5,338.34
Stocks and bonds		124,000.00
Real estate		50,695.47
Cash and exchange		144,312.07
Loans—Demand, on collaterals	$420,777.60	
Loans—Time on collaterals	151,707.41	
Loans—Real estate	347,749.78	
		920,234.76
		$1,250,761.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 500,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Due depositors	702,126.79
Profit and loss	22,634.41
	$1,250,761.20

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.:

I, James S. Gibbs, Cashier of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: H. G. POWERS, JNO. B. DRAKE, } Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of July, A. D. 1877. JOHN J. MITCHELL, Notary Public.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.

West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates. Cook County Orders.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

7 PER CENT.

We have two amounts, one of $16,000 and one of $17,000, which we can loan at once on choice improved business property at 7 per cent. Other amounts at current rates.

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

7 Per Cent

$25,000 at 7, 30,000 to $36,000 at 8, $2,000 Highland at 10 per cent. House and large Grounds for Sale. Park to rent.

W. H. MATTOON-st.
Room 1, No. 40 D.

BANKING HOUSE of LAZARUS & SHERMAN

Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Has money to loan on Real Estate and Mercantile Paper. Provision, City and County Orders, Mcs and is selling Exchange on all cou

PISTOLS.

JOBBING LOT

4th JULY PISTOLS,

CHEAP.

PRIBYL Bro., 58 State-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MALT HOUSE.

FOR SALE—The Burlington (Wis.) Malt House. FOR new, with all the modern improvements. Building facilities for shipping, and best barley-raising. Being right here. Capacity for malting, 75,000 bush. Can will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further particulars inquire of

E. BERGER, Cashier,
Burlington, Racine County, Wis.

OPTICIAN.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

THE WAR.

Additional Speculations Concerning England's Uncertain Attitude.

With Various Hints Indicating a Yearning for Russian Gore.

The Turks Said to Be Preparing to Evacuate Rustchuk.

Tirnova, the Ancient Bulgarian Capital, Occupied by the Russians.

Turkish Troops Make an Unsuccessful Sortie from Kars.

A Sensation Caused by MacMahon's Order to the Army.

The French Elections to Be Held in September.

JOHN BULL.

THE OLD BOY TRAILING HIS COAT-TAIL.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 2.—The Cabinet is still as disunited as ever, and all sorts of rumors are floating about as to its probable conclusions. The report of Lord Salisbury's intended resignation is scarcely to be credited. However, it is certainly true that war preparations are going on continually, though quietly. There are already 20,000 British soldiers at Malta and Gibraltar, and more are

BEING SHIPPED DAILY.

Mr. Grant Duff has contributed a paper to the *Nineteenth Century* on the Eastern difficulties, which represents very nearly the Conservative feeling. He divides Englishmen into three classes. One, slenderly represented in the House of Commons but more largely represented by the Peers, would not be sorry to have to go to war for Turky. Another party, more largely represented in the House of Commons, would be delighted to join with Russia for the coercion of Turkey in the interests of its Christian inhabitants.

"THE VAST MAJORITY,

however, of Englishmen," says the writer, "are represented by the majority on both sides in the House of Commons. This party is desirous, in the present phase of the dispute, to be absolutely neutral between Russia and Turkey, but prepared at the same time to push intervention even to war if British interests are threatened. As to what British interest mean, there is a

GOOD DEAL OF DIFFERENCE

of opinion at present, but probably that difference of opinion would disappear if the country had actually to decide the question. Does this or that particular move on the part of Russia attack British interests?"

This is another way of putting what have already repeatedly said in these patches—that it only needs some

ESPECIAL ACT OF AGGRESSION

on the part of Russia to rouse England and unite all parties for war. I would perhaps go a little further than Mr. Grant Duff, and say that, while the large majority spoken of would under ordinary circumstances favor neutrality, at present they are willing enough to go to war, but being in a minority of their own party strength

DARE NOT TAKE THE ISSUE.

The Conservative leaders are afraid that a war would result in their conservative attitude in defeat in the House of Commons, and in the consequent overthrow of the present Ministry. Accordingly they wait longingly hang a cat-o'-nine-tails, and go before the country with some tangible cause to plead, wherewith to appeal to the patriotism of England.

ANOTHER VIEW.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 2.—It is understood that the Secounsels of the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Carnarvon, Mr. Cross, and others have at last triumphed over the party of action. The Sultan has now little chance of material aid from England.

"NO SINISTER SIGNIFICANCE."

LONDON, July 2.—The *Standard*, in a leading article, announces that the Government has ordered the fleet which left Phalerum Bay to proceed immediately to Besika Bay. No sinister significance need be attached to this measure, which is merely one of ordinary precaution.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

LONDON, July 3—5 a. m.—The *Post* announces prominently that the Mediterranean fleet will shortly be reinforced.

A Berlin dispatch asserts that a general understanding with regard to certain eventualities has been lately arrived at between the Austrian and English Governments.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, July 2.—A telegram from Shumla yesterday morning says: "It is estimated that 30,000 Russians crossed the Danube at Sistova and commenced a forward movement towards Bella, which was arrested by the Turks at Pavio. No details have been received." Another dispatch dated 10:30 Sunday evening says: "The Russian advance guard attacked Biela, but was driven back on Sistova with heavy loss. A fresh battle is expected."

BRIDGE DAMAGED.

An official dispatch from Simnitza, dated yesterday, says: "The bridge begun on the 28th ultimo was partially destroyed, and twenty-six pontoons sunk by a storm on the night of the 29th. The bridge will be completed this (Sunday) evening."

ROLLING STOCK.

The Turks are removing the rolling stock from Rustchuk to Varna.

NO CROSSING.

A Turnu-Magurell dispatch says: "No crossing has taken place here and probably none will. The Russians made a serious demonstration, which would have been turned into a real attack had a fair chance offered. The Russian forces are so distributed in the neighboring villages that they could with equal ease fall upon Simnitza or Turnu-Magurell. To the last moment it was uncertain which would be chosen."

ROUMANIA'S OBJECTS.

A Bucharest dispatch says: "The objects to be attained by Roumania in an offensive war against Turkey are the acknowledgment of the absolute independence of Roumania, and the dismantling of the Turkish forts along the Danube, thereby placing both banks on an equal footing, and insuring the free navigation of that river. Roumania will also claim full indemnity for war expenses and depredations of Turkish armies."

A RUMOR.

BUCHAREST, July 2.—It is rumored here that a Russian flying column has entered Turnova.

BUCHAREST, July 2.—The Russians have occupied Tirnova, the ancient Capital of Bulgaria.

ROUMANIAN FORCES.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Indirect cable dispatches say that the Roumanian forces are preparing to cross the Danube near Kalafat.

STEAMER SUNK.

A steamer filled with Roumanian soldiers was sunk Saturday by a Turkish monitor near Rahova.

ASIA MINOR

DESPERATE SORTIE.

LONDON, July 2.—The Turks made a desperate sortie from Kars on Sunday morning, attempting to surprise the Russians and storm the hill on which are two guns used in the bombardment of Kars. The Turks were compelled to withdraw after several hours' fighting. The losses are heavy on both sides.

GENERAL.

PROHIBITED.

BERLIN, July 2.—The Russian Government having ordered the purchase of 30,000 horses, Germany will issue a decree prohibiting the export of horses from the Empire. It is semi-officially stated that this measure will be solely on the ground of internal economy, and not for political reasons.

GREEK LOAN.

ATHENS, July 2.—A Royal decree has been issued giving forced currency to notes of the National and Ionian banks in pursuance of a contract for a loan of 2,000,000 drachmas.

ATHENS, July 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance submitted a bill to authorize the issue of a foreign loan of 2,000,000 drachmas. He also demanded a credit of 35,000,000 drachmas for armaments.

GONE TO SHUMLA.

LONDON, July 3—5 a. m.—A telegram from Constantinople says Redif Pasha, Minister of War, has started for Shumla.

SERVIA.

A Vienna dispatch states that the Servians at Skuptschina has had several secret sittings. The peace party still has the upper hand.

CUBA.

AN APPEAL.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Col. de Quesada, late War ot the Cuban army and a member of the Cuban Commission now representing the Cuban first this country, says: "At no time ago, have blow of liberty was struck, nine-tenths of our we Cubans been so much in arms as at the present moment. Our prospects should be matter of regret to us that and, more so, indifferent to our population, especially, the colonists and independ- we are not only fighting for a form of slavery. We ence, but also for the slave do not ask for fettered arms and ammunition Cubans on the island busters. We have enough than we need—to plant and in exile—more, in fact, than we can use if we only the Cuban flag even for the last three long had arms and ammunition a single round of ammunitions we have not. We have to fight for it and nition from outside us. We, however, make a take it from Spain in the island, and then good deal of a picked up from the enemy; refill the cartridges; still our little army of This is a brave well clothed, and this has 18,000 men last year to maintain the offensive enabled such success. Our efforts and those with consleagues, now in this country, are in of my own only: To open the eyes of the one people to the struggle at their own doors America's finest islands of the world, and to enlist their sympathy, but the active support list Government in granting us belligerent of."

FRANCE.

MACMAHON TO THE ARMY.

PARIS, July 2.—President MacMahon in his order of the day to the troops, at the annual review yesterday, said: "I am satisfied with your bearing, and expect you to help me preserve order." MacMahon was repeatedly cheered by the soldiers.

President MacMahon's order of the day to the troops who participated in the Longchamps review yesterday concluded as follows: "I am sure you will aid me to maintain respect for the Government and law in the fulfillment of the mission intrusted to me, and which I will discharge to the end."

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS DISBANDED.

The Municipal Council of Amiens was dissolved because it participated in the reception of Gambetta. It is expected that the Council of Marseilles will share the same fate.

THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, July 2.—The elections will take place in September.

PLOTTERS.

The arrest of Senor Zorilla, which took place here Saturday, had not been demanded by the Spanish Government.

It is stated that the proprietors of the hotel in which Senor Laguneral, ex-Deputy Muner, and Senor Zorilla resided, overheard them discussing violent measures against the French Government. The police at the time of the arrest seized some arms and papers. The latter are said to prove the existence of a plot against the French and Spanish Governments.

SENSATION.

PARIS, July 2.—The general order issued by President MacMahon on the occasion of the review in Bois de Boulogne has caused a tremendous sensation. Clerical and Bonapartist papers are delighted with it.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

BISMARCK.

BERLIN, July 2.—Prince Bismarck reached here yesterday, remained for a short time and left at noon for Schonhausen. He will proceed to Friedrichsruh, returning to Varzin via Berlin in the course of a week.

ENGLISH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

LONDON, July 2.—The British revenue receipts the last three months increased over $2,500,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1876.

GEN. GRANT.

LONDON, July 2.—Gen. Grant visited the House of Lords this evening, and stood at the foot of the throne. The Earl of Carnarvon, immediately upon perceiving the General, quitted the Treasury bench and had a private talk with him.

Gen. Grant subsequently proceeded to the House of Commons, and remained a few minutes in the gallery for distinguished visitors.

ST. JOHN.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—The citizens have contributed $14,000 for the St. John (N. B.) sufferers.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—J. O. Martin, for eight years Secretary of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society of Indiana, committed suicide this morning by stabbing himself with a penknife, which was procured in a hardware store. He stabbed himself in twenty or thirty places, on wound being fatal. He died this evening. For several months he had suffered from nervous exhaustion and monomania. His mother and other near relatives were insane, and it is believed that he was insane at the time of the deed. W. W. Warren, President of the Society, says there is nothing wrong in the accounts of the Secretary. He was, however, financially embarrassed. Col. Martin came here from New York some twelve years ago, having served in the War as Colonel of the Seventeenth New York Infantry. He was wounded in the face at Bull Run, the wound always giving him pain in damp weather. His life was insured for $6,000. He leaves a wife and one child, and a brother in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—A man who registered at the Indiana House last Saturday as H. F. Jerauld, and who had remained in his room ever since, attempted suicide this evening by jumping from the third-story window into the street, striking a detached table which stood near the curbstone with his head. He was taken to the Cincinnati Hospital, and the extent of his injuries is not yet known.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—This evening a laborer named Fred Hochschild hung himself at his residence in the Tenth Ward, in a fit of despondency. He was a man of family, in poor circumstances.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Vanderbilt Family Disgraced by a Grandson's Knavery.

A Son of the Commodore's Youngest Daughter Proves a Thief.

Record of His Dastardly Depredations upon Personal Friends.

Magnitude of the Silk-Smuggling Operations Recently Checked.

Discovery of the Business Houses Engaged in the Illicit Traffic.

Other Misdeeds of Yesterday Chronicled by Telegraph.

VANDERBILT'S GRANDSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Saturday last, under terms of Commodore Vanderbilt's will, an allowance of $10,000 a year began to fall due to Frank Barker, one of the Commodore's grandsons. The morning the young man was arraigned before Police Justice on a charge of stealing jewelry of jewelry from Miss Lizzie Weekand who is courtesan with whom he was intimate. The prisoner said to have come here from Chicago a thin sided, aged 22, of light complexion, waived examination, his bail whiskers and mustache fixed at $1,000. As he Vanderbilt refusing secure a bondsman, Corne to the Tombs. The to interfere, he was remo connections of the gay affair, both from the fa cts created the largest youth and its attendant Bennett-May duel. It society sensation since played the part of a per- appears that Barker, a successful sneak-thief for a extent if not owning have not brought him to long period., Hi his family, but now justice because en openly charged once, that he by exposure. After the courtesan exposure to illness-stand a "young society had left J. J. Streeter, of West Forty-second gentlemen ed the Justice that Barker had street, overcoats, one pair of trousers, a stolen meerschaum pipe, and a revolver from value. William May, of West Thirty-first his a cousin of Fred May, of Bennett-May duel ety, said Barker had stolen a gold chain and ticket from his room. When asked if they ished to prefer charges, the young gentlemen hesitated, and, after consultation, declined to do for the present, although they intimated they would appear before the District Attorney. Mr. Streeter said he first became acquainted with Barker about the 1st of May. At that time Mr. Barker came to the boarding-house where he was stopping and secured rooms adjoining. Shortly afterwards they became quite sociable. A little later things began to be missed by the boarders, such as handkerchiefs and other articles. "I at once came to the conclusion," said Streeter, "that the culprit was Barker, but did not mention my suspicions, as I imagined I would be ridiculed for my trouble, as every one knew he was the grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, and thought he would be incapable of stooping to such a disgraceful proceeding. At last I missed my coats, high hat, pipe, and other articles, and was convinced he was the man who took them. That I was right was made apparent subsequently, as Mr. May told me Barker had showed him my revolver, telling that he found it on the sidewalk. May knew it was my property from the peculiar cartridges it was made to carry, but did nothing at the time, intending to have a settlement with him. Before this could be brought about, Mr. May, who had entertained him at his house, discovered that valuable jewelry was missing from his room, and, as the articles were known to have been there previous to Barker's visit, he could arrive at no other conclusion than that he was the thief. Still we had no positive proof against him, and could do nothing. He has been caught now fairly." Mr. May called upon his Uncle Cornelius this morning in his behalf, but he declined to interfere. This is not his first effort in the thieving line, other cases have been brought to light that are very damaging against him. Detective Schmittberger, who has charge of the case, said that at first it was a difficult matter to "get the thing fine" against Barker, but, when he openly accused him in the Grand Hotel, he made a full confession and surrendered the pawn-tickets representing Miss Weeks' and Messrs. May and Streeter's property. He has also learned that Barker has been engaged in other thefts, the victims in all cases being his personal friends. The prisoner has been employed at different times by his uncles at the Grand Central Depot, and is said to have been so untrustworthy and "fast" that his services were dispensed with. No motive can be assigned for Barker's acts, as he had money enough. His mother, Mrs. Lafitte, is the youngest of Commodore Vanderbilt's ten children, and lives with her second husband in France. Barker has always been known as a "fast" young man, but society was none the less open to him for that. He entered Williams College, but was retired on account of a scandal too large for that institution to stand. This was created by a journey to Montreal in company with the daughter of a well-known banker of this city, who remained there some weeks with him. Barker's father's family are seventy people highly respected, and the disgrace falls heavily on them.

THE SILK SMUGGLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Some interesting disclosures were made to-day regarding the business of smuggling silks and laces. Thomas Owens, purser of the steamer England, of the National Line, and Edgar Andrews, Dock Clerk at Pier 44, North River, were arrested by Treasury Agent Brackett. The *Times* says Owens, on being confronted with proofs of his guilt, including bills of exchange showing payments made to him, confessed and made a written statement that he became acquainted with a speculator, John Scott, of No. 5008 Brome street, four years ago; that Scott proposed to him that he bring silks and laces to him by means of smuggling them, and he would pay him 20 per cent of their value as commission; that he agreed, and Scott told him to call on several firms in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and London, in furtherance of the project. It was arranged that he should have the goods delivered to him through Richard Clark, of the firm of J. J. and G. Cooper & Co., of Church alley, Liverpool. This arrangement was perfected, and, since that time, he had brought goods to this country which had been sold by Scott on a commission of 5 per cent. The goods brought during this time amounted to fifty barrels of silk, each barrel containing eight pieces. In addition, he had brought ten packages of laces, and these goods were landed and delivered through the connivance of an official who was paid $25 for each barrel and package so landed and delivered. Owens and Andrews were held in default of $2,500 bail each for examination. Andrews is charged as being privy to the landing and delivery of the goods. Scott, the man named by Owens as in complicity with him, has escaped, and is supposed to be in Canada. It appears that the barrels in which the silk was shipped were cement-barrels, mixed with others really containing cement, and were selected on arriving here by certain marks on them. The silk was worth $2,500 a piece, making the contents of each barrel holding eight pieces worth $2,400, and the total value of the fifty barrels which Owens admits smuggling $120,000. Other parties are expected to be arrested to-day. Smuggling of this character has been going on since 1869, during which period nearly $1,000,000 worth of silks and laces have been surreptitiously brought into this port, most of which have been sold at auction at 60 per cent below what they could have been imported for, but giving the smugglers a handsome profit, the duty being 60 per cent.

ACQUITTAL OF FORBES.

Special Dispatch to the Tribune.

LACON, Ill., July 2.—In the case of the People against Forbes and Orr, at Lacon, the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal in reference to both defendants. The case was prosecuted for the people by the Hon. E. L. Payson, of Pontiac, and the defense was conducted by the Hon. Leonard Swett, Barnes, and Main, of Lacon, and Judge Ong. The case has been one of intense interest, and the trial has been attended by immense crowds.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.

CAIRO, Ill., June 30.—Riley Covington, the negro barber, arrested here on Sunday last for the murder of two men at Osceola, Ark., about a year ago, was lynched immediately on his arrival at that place. Covington certainly anticipated that the Vigilantes would make short work of him, having declared, just previous to his departure for [illegible] in charge of the Sheriff, that he would [illegible] fifteen minutes after reaching Osceola. [illegible] tician of the lynching are of the most [illegible] character. A crowd composed of [illegible] ored men took the prisoner from the [illegible] hastily on their arrival, and, tying [illegible] his neck and feet, hitched mules and driven [illegible] animals were then goaded to madness [illegible] opposite directions, tearing the [illegible] for a moment limb from limb. His piteous, heart-rending merciful death are said to have [illegible]

DEBY.

MYSTERIOUS [illegible].

Special Dispatch to The Chicago [illegible]

FOND DU LAC, Wis., [illegible] here was gon [illegible] North-western Railway [illegible] hours of 11 o'clock [illegible] through some time bet[illegible]m. yesterday to th[illegible] a. m. and 11 o'clock [illegible]ashier in the forenoon amount of $1,400. [illegible]ance and placed the pack had made up his desire for transmission by th[illegible] age in the Company. When the oldest clerk a night express [illegible]e envelope was there, be night opened [illegible] old-fashioned one, and showe empty. The [illegible] been tampered with, being as so no signs of [illegible]ver. The doors and windows o carefully locked [illegible] all secure. The robbery—if ca the office. A burglary—is a most mysterious hardly be [illegible]ewis, the agent, has no suspicions o affair. [illegible]employes. The police force is reticent [illegible] any [illegible]o. and [illegible]

LE URBANA JAIL ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

URBANA, Ill., July 2.—The jail delivery o prisoners at Urbana Saturday night still fur[illegible]s a theme for talk. The "boys" in jail ha[illegible]n unusually noisy for two weeks, and the Sher[illegible]f well knew that there was some deviltry, bu was unable to learn its character. The sawing wa mostly done at night, and the holes filled up with oil and whitewash during the day.

TRAMP DIABOLISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT WAYNE, Ind., July 2.—Master Wells, o Wabash, while picking berries, saw three tramps set a shanty on fire, and ran to put it out. A keg of powder bursted as he entered the door, burning him from head to foot terribly. The flames were down his throat, and he cannot possibly live through the night.

HELD TO ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Deputy-Marshal Franks, of North Carolina, charged with defrauding the Government by false vouchers, was held to bail in $5,000 for his appearance in Ashville, that State, to answer to that charge.

A PRISONER SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—Police Officer Durham shot a colored prisoner, Jerry Road, attempting to escape, this morning, inflicting a bad wound in the back. Durham was arrested.

RAILROADS.

LEAVING TOO LATE.

Much complaint is being made because the morning trains from this city to the West do not leave until after 10 o'clock. It is claimed that on this account business interests suffer severely, and the mails and newspapers are delayed. A Tribune reporter has interviewed the managers of most of the Western roads in regard to this matter. They all agree in saying that they would be glad to start their express trains at an earlier hour, but that they are unable to do so, owing to the late arrival of the Eastern connections. The morning trains from the East arrive in this city as follows: Michigan Central, 9 o'clock; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, 8 o'clock; Baltimore & Ohio, 8:50 o'clock; and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 9 o'clock. The trains on the Western roads depart as follows: Chicago & Northwestern, 10:30 o'clock; Chicago & Alton, 9 o'clock; Illinois Central, 8:40; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 10:30; Chicago & Rock Island, 10:30; and Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10. From this statement it will be seen that the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton leave here without waiting for their E

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

The "Policy" Question in the Recent State Convention.

A History of the Proceedings Connected with the Matter.

Anti-"Policy" Men Attempt to Entrap the Convention.

But Their Machinations Result in Utter Failure.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 2.—So unwarranted is the perversion of facts in relation to the action of the Republican State Convention, held here, in relation to the President's Southern policy, and so false are the conclusions drawn therefrom by papers throughout the country, that a concise and true statement of the proceedings seems necessary that the party may be set right.

Prior to the Convention, it was understood by all delegates, and especially by the candidates, that the Policy question was to be

KEPT OUT OF THE CONVENTION.

It was so understood and agreed by the Committee on Platform. The candidates, however, knowing the division of sentiment and the radical nature of the party, planned to have the nominations made before the platform was presented, fearing that some hot-headed delegate might throw a bomb into the Convention which would make trouble. They were not mistaken. Under the common understanding, all was peace and harmony in the Convention until the platform was read. James F. Wilson, of Jefferson County, Temporary Chairman, and author of the platform, an anti-Policy man, counseled letting the Policy alone. James Wilson, of Tama County, Permanent Chairman, a Policy man, advised the same. When the reading of the platform was concluded, J. O. Crosby, of Clayton County, with a leer in his eye, arose and offered the following as a substitute for the second resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we have confidence in the ability and integrity of President Hayes, and pledge him our earnest support in carrying out the principles of the Republican party."

The Chair decided it was not germane to the subject, and could not be entertained.

Mr. Crosby then offered it as a substitute for the third resolution; and the Chair again ruled it out of order.

At this juncture, ex-Attorney-General M. E. Cutts,

AN ANTI-POLICY MAN,

with a smile of sarcasm written all over his face, offered, as a substitute for Mr. Crosby's substitute, an amendment to the third resolution, as follows:

"And that it is the sense of this Convention that the so-called Southern policy merits and deserves the approval of the Republican party of Iowa."

Instantly a delegate in front of Mr. Cutts arose and moved to adjourn, and insisted on recognition by the Chair.

There were several delegates on their chairs, calling to the President, and cries all over the house of "No!" "No!" "Sit down!" etc.

Mr. Cutts raised the point of order that a motion to adjourn was not in order while another motion was pending, and insisted on his motion being heard.

The Chair decided that a motion to adjourn was always in order; and that Mr. Cutts' motion was not germane to the subject-matter of the resolution. If he would put it in proper shape, the Chair would entertain it.

Mr. Cutts stepped to the platform and changed it so as to read:

"And that we believe the so-called Southern policy of the Executive will result in accomplishing the purposes herein enumerated."

Mr. McNutt, of Muscatine, instantly moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Cutts so as to read,

"WILL NOT ACCOMPLISH," ETC.

Dr. Beardsley, of Burlington, mounted a chair, amid great commotion, and moved to refer both amendments to the Committee on Resolutions.

Early in the Convention, Mr. D. V. Cooley, of Dubuque, had offered a resolution that all resolutions should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate; which was amended by Mr. Cutts to include all resolutions offered before that Committee made its report, and, as amended, was adopted.

Under this rule, the Chair decided that the amendments of Messrs. Cutts and McNutt were properly before the Convention.

A motion was made to lay them both on the table.

The Chair decided that the motion would carry with it the original resolution.

James F. Wilson came to the rescue by moving to suspend the rules, so that

A REFERENCE MIGHT BE HAD;

which was adopted by an unanimous vote, and the amendments were referred, and the Committee retired, with instructions to report immediately.

The platform was then read through without a word from the Convention, and adopted; when the anti-Policy man was on his feet again, but sat down by general request.

Mr. Cutts then offered a resolution indorsing the Southern policy of the President.

Mr. Crosby then offered it as a substitute for the third resolution, and made a very large proportion of those with whom I conversed, from different parts of the State, favorable to the general course of the Administration thus far. The President of the Convention, the Hon. James Wilson, late member of Congress from this district, is a firm supporter of the President. So, I was assured, is the Hon. C. F. Clarkson, father of the Clarkson Brothers, proprietors of the *State Register*. When the *Inter-Ocean* speaks of the Convention, by its action on Mr. Cutts' insidious firebrand amendment, "antagonizing the Administration," and says that "the friends of the President have themselves alone to blame for the result," it is either talking about what it does not understand, or misstates the facts for a purpose. I assume the more charitable view. Every intelligent man in the Convention who knew Mr. Cutts understood his object.

OLD-LINE REPUBLICAN.

CASUALTIES.

THE INCESSANT STORMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., July 2.—A terrible storm passed through this section about 6 p. m., and from what can be learned it has done an immense damage, blowing down fences, timber, houses, and barns in its track, also doing a great deal of damage to the crops. The house and barn of William Pletcher, of Clinton Township, were blown down, and Mr. Pletcher, who was in the barn, was killed. His daughter was taken out of the ruins of the house badly injured. A young man by the name of McClintock, who was at work in a harvest-field on Elkhart Prairie, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Two other persons who were near him were knocked down, but the latest accounts are that they are recovering. It is now raining hard.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WALKERTON, Ind., July 2.—A terrific wind-storm, accompanied by heavy rain and thunder, passed about four miles north of this place at 6 o'clock this evening, tearing down everything in its way. Up to this time six lives are reported lost. The storm, coming from the southwest, was about eighty rods wide.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARKERSBURG, Pa., July 2.—A terrible storm in this vicinity yesterday unroofed houses and blew down barns and trees. Damage not known, as its course was southeast, across a country thickly populated.

MAILESBOUGH, N. Y., July 2.—This place was visited yesterday afternoon by a terrific storm. Fences, barns, and outbuildings were blown down, and sheep and cattle killed. A house owned by Patrick O'Brien was destroyed. Part of Main street, with a costly wall, was undermined. Much damage was done to fruit.

KERNE, N. H., July 2.—Sunday afternoon a tornado struck the woods in Surry, passed through the south part of Gilsum, and spent itself in Sullivan, twenty barns and sheds being blown down. In Gilsum, chimneys, timber, and fruit-trees were prostrated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.—The storm at Richmond, Ind., alluded to last night in the *Courier-Journal's* special, was more disastrous than first supposed. A Richmond special says: "Three miles south of this city, on the Middleboro Pike, large sycamore trees fell across a covered bridge. W. J. Pratt and Charles Brown, of this city, had just ended the bridge in a buggy. A large limb struck the vehicle, literally smashing it to atoms, instantly killing Brown, and so seriously injuring Hyatt that his recovery is doubtful. He was bruised from head to foot. The horses broke loose from the buggy and escaped unhurt. From fifty to 100 trees fell in the immediate vicinity of the bridge. The storm also did a great deal of damage at other points in this vicinity.

"At New Paris, six miles east, the second story of John S. Porterfield's farm-house was completely blown off. The family were in the house, but no one was hurt.

"Half of the roof of the freight depot was torn off. Samuel Miller's barn was partially unroofed, and his house roof was mashed in by a falling tree. Joseph Miller's barn was badly damaged. John Kilpatrick's barn was almost destroyed. J. Middaugh's saw-mill was unroofed. A large sugar camp near the village was entirely uprooted. Many shade-trees along the principal streets were blown down. The end of the brick school-house on the Hillsboro Pike was blown in. On the Smyrna Pike the Widow Baum's house was unroofed, and twenty shade-trees were blown down in her front yard. Timber, fences, and fruit-trees were blown down on the farms of Cyrus Wright, William Wessell, Reese Mendenhall, and Joseph Conkie.

"In the Goshen neighborhood Mrs. Jeffries' barn was unroofed, and a number of other disasters in that locality are reported.

"Three barns were unroofed north of Gettysburg on the old National Road. Hundreds of wheat shocks were blown down, and large corn was considerably injured."

OVER NIAGARA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, July 2.—Yesterday evening (July 1) a number of employes of the paper-mill of Woodruff & Pettibone, Niagara Falls, N. Y., went on an excursion on the Niagara River, above the falls. When they returned, three of the party—William Floy, W. Bellinger, and C. Pierce—took a small sail-boat and started for a sail. By some means the boat got into the rapids, and they were carried toward the falls. Two of them, Pierce and Bellinger, jumped out and endeavored to reach the shore by swimming, but, the current being too strong, they were carried over the falls. The body of William Floy, who remained in the boat, was rescued. The bodies of Pierce and Bellinger have not been recovered.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 2.—Last evening the bodies of James O'Brien and R. Osborne, boys of 14 and 10, who were missing from their homes, were fished out of a bayou below the city, where they had evidently drowned while bathing.

COLUMBUS, O., July 2.—Martin Kelley, aged 14, son of an ex-member of the Council, was drowned this morning while bathing in the Whetstone River, north of this city.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 2.—A man named Thomas Daily was drowned in the Desplaines River about three miles south of this city yesterday afternoon while bathing. Daily was about 40 years of age and unmarried.

SHIP BURNED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 2.—The ship Gov. Morton, Capt. Davis, hence June 22 for Grimaldy, with 460 bales cotton and 1,200 staves, took fire to-day at Southwest Pass, and was scuttled and settled in about twenty feet of water, abreast of the telegraph station. The upper deck was completely destroyed. Two-thirds of the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The value of vessel and cargo is about a quarter of a million. The ship is owned by Enoch Benner & Co., Boston.

A NATURAL LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 2.—Yesterday, at Cherubusco, a daughter of George Pinney, aged 8 years, met with a frightful death. She attempted to light a fire with kerosene oil, when the oil exploded, estarating her clothes, which were burned completely from her body. She lingered three hours in terrible agony.

JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill., July 2.—A frame dwelling-house and store on Chicago street, owned and occupied by Michael Binzin, was struck by lightning this morning, about 3 o'clock, set on fire, and totally consumed. Loss, $3,000; insured for $2,400.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

KROKUK, Ia., July 2.—John E. Darrow, of Monticello, Ia., one of the victims of the Red-Wing disaster, died this evening. This makes four of the seven injured that have resulted fatally.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 2.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Dir.	Vel.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	29.85	65	S. E.,	fresh..	.62 Cloudy.
11:18a. m.	29.76	70	S. E.,	fresh..	..... Fair.
2:05p. m.	29.73	77	S. W.,	fresh..	..... Cloudy.
5:35p. m.	29.70	79	S. W.,	fresh.	.01 Fair.
9:05p. m.	29.70	72	S. W.,	fresh..	..... Clear.
10:55p. m.	29.72	70	S. W.,	fresh....	.84 Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 80; minimum, 64.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 2—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.81	60	S. E.,	fresh	Thre'tng
Buffalo	29.87	63	S. E.,	gent.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.99	60	S. E.,	fresh	Clear.
Cleveland	29.77	69	S. E.,	brisk	.23 Fly rain.
Davenport	29.83	71	S. W.,	gent.	.. Clear.
Detroit	29.74	66	S. E.,	fresh	.01 Threat'g
Duluth	29.68	53	S. W.,	fresh	.26 Lt. rain.
Escanaba	29.69	60	S.,	gentle	.20 Lt. rain.
Grand Haven	29.69	69	Calm	.....	.02 Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.77	61	S.,	gentle	Lt. rain.
Keokuk	29.80	74	W.,	gentle	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.80	79	S.,	gentle	Fair.
Marquette	29.72	55	N.,	gentle	Foggy.
Milwaukee	29.75	62	W.,	fresh	Clear.
Omaha	29.77	72	W.,	gent.	Clear.
Toledo	29.74	70	S.,	gentle	.27 Cloudy.
Yankton	29.81	67	Calm	.....	Fair.

LABOR CONTROVERSIES.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 2.—The blockade of boats on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal assumed such proportions that on Saturday the Sheriff of Washington County, Pa., accompanied by the State's Attorney, went to Hancock and broke it up. The blockading squadron comprised from thirty to forty boats moored abreast to prevent other boats passing, and delaying about 200 boats. The blockade was caused by strikers striving to prevent boats working for less than $1 per ton for carrying coal from Cumberland to sidewater.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The *Tribune* prints the following prominently: "The *Tribune* will pay all expenses necessary for the prompt prosecution of any person guilty of assailing its compositors on their way to or from work."

SPRINGFIELD, July 2.—The coal-mine owners here, having experienced eight weeks of miners' strike, to-day decided to give the places the strikers to new men entirely.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The bark Sierra Nevada, hence March 3, with a second batch of emigrants, has arrived at Sydney, N. S. W.

QUEBEC, Can., July 2.—The Provincial Government has appointed Judge Coursol Commissioner to inquire into the cause of the fire which destroyed the Oka Catholic Church.

SPORTING.

Four Interesting Events at Dexter Park Yesterday.

Not Including the Killing of a Rider.

The Chicago Horse Crockford Makes the Fastest Time on Record.

St. Louis' Nine Gives Up Another Game to the Chicago Club.

THE TURF.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE DEXTER PARK MEETING

yesterday was fully equal to the first in point of hotly contested racing, although the trot for horses of the 2:26 class was somewhat tame, owing to the fact that the winner (Herod) had much the advantage of Draper and Bertie in point of speed, and only lost the first heat by an unlucky break when inside the distance. The three running races were hotly contested from wire to wire, and no better exhibition of this character has ever been witnessed in the city. The only thing that tended in the slightest degree to mar the day's sport was the accident by which the boy Frank Smith, rider of Bonnie Belle, was killed. It seems that the unfortunate lad was permitted by the trainer having charge of the horse to ride in what are known as "stogs," boots, which were of such shape that when thrown from the horse he was unable to extricate his right foot, and, being of necessity thrown under the horse, received a blow in the right temple, causing death in a few moments. A terrible fatality seems to have followed the family of which this boy was a member, his brother having been killed in precisely the same manner at Galesburg, Ill., last fall. The trainer, who allowed the boy to start in a race without properly-constructed boots, is deserving of censure, and hereafter the judges should appoint some competent person to examine each rider, in order that no more accidents of the kind may occur.

The victory of the Chicago horse Crockford in the one and one-eighth mile dash was an extremely creditable one, the time being the best on record. In the hotel stake, the bay filly Kate Claxton, by imp. Billet, dam by Uncle Vic, came to the front in fine style, and won a hot race.

The trotters were called up first, as the inside track was rather too heavy for the runners, and it had been arranged to have all the contests take place on the trotting track. The trot was for horses of the 2:26 class, the purse being $600. There were originally five entries in this race, but as Joe Pettit and Scotland were drawn, only Jack Draper, Herod, and Bertie answered the judges' bell, the former being driven by Crawford, Herod by Al Hammer, and Bertie by George Logan. Morrill Rigbie, who owns the mare, was on the track, but was not driving, having overdrove her several weeks, Higbie wished him to drive. Before the start, Draper was a warm favorite in the pools, as Bertie was known to be afflicted with a propensity for stopping on the home-stretch, and the Wisconsin stallion was not well enough known in this section to warrant a heavy backing. At the second attempt the three were sent away to a good start, the pace in scoring being very hot. At the first turn Bertie was two lengths in the rear, and Logan had her settled Herod had captured second place, Draper having the pole. They trotted well together until the half-mile pole was reached, when Bertie fell back. Around the third turn Herod drew away to the front, and a very pretty race down the home-stretch ensued. When inside the distance-flag, Herod broke, and, although he caught quickly and went under the wire a length ahead, the judges set him back for running, and gave the heat to Draper, the time being 2:30¼.

The steady and fast work of Herod in this heat showed that he was better than he had been rated, and the pools he sold even with Draper. They were sent away for the second heat at the first attempt. Bertie, as usual, went very fast around the turn, and at the quarter-pole was a length in the lead, which she increased to two lengths down the back-stretch. At the half-mile pole Draper and Herod went to her head, and the three trotted together until the lower turn was reached, when Hammer called on Herod, and he went to the front easily. When the home-stretch was entered he was a length in the lead, Draper second, and Bertie several lengths in the rear. They went under the wire in these positions, the time being 2:29¾; a fast heat in view of the fact that the track was somewhat heavy from Saturday night's rain.

In the third heat, Bertie took the pole at the first turn, and kept in the lead until the half-mile pole was reached, when Draper and Herod took her by the nose-tackle. She then fell back to third place, the two leaders having a hot race. Herod was first before reaching the lower turn, and was passed by Draper and Bertie. When he settled, however, it was an easy matter for him to keep them, and by the time the head of the home-stretch was reached he was on even terms with Draper, Bertie having gone to the rear. Herod came away from the gray horse on the home-stretch, and won handily, by a length, in 2:33¾.

The fourth heat was won easily by Herod, who maintained the lead from start to finish, and won in the excellent time of 2:31. The summary is as follows:

DEXTER PARK, July 2, 1877.—Trotting; purse $600, for horses of the 2:26 class; $300 to first, $180 to second, $90 to third, $60 to fourth.

A. H. Hawkins' blk. s. Herod.....2 1 1 1
William Crawford's gr. g. Jack Draper.....1 2 2 2
Morrill Higbie's gr. m. Bertie.....3 3 3 3
Time—2:30¼; 2:30¾; 2:33¾; 2:31.

The mile-and-an-eighth dash brought out a fine field, consisting of Willis Renfrew, John Baker, Crockford, Bonnie Belle, Adventure, and Sue Light. The 3-year-old colt Edinburg, by Longfellow, was drawn on account of sore heels. The purse in this event was $200, of which the winner took $150, and the second horse $50. In the pool-selling before the horses were called up, the Chicago horse Crockford was the favorite, selling in some cases even against the field, but after the preliminary canter the odds against him increased, he selling for but $10 in a $27 pool. At the first attempt at a send-off, John Baker and Bonnie Belle collided, the rider of the last named, a colored boy known as "Little Mike," being thrown from his horse. His right foot remained fastened in the stirrup, and the filly ran wildly down the stretch, the boy dragging on the ground. After going about 200 yards in this manner, the boy's foot become detached, and he laid senseless on the track. The filly was caught and the boy taken to the sheds, where he died in a few minutes. The boy's name was Frank Smith, and his brother was killed in precisely the same manner at Galesburg last fall.

At the second attempt the field was sent away in good style. John Baker rushed to the front at the start, and around the first turn was passed by Renfrew, Crockford being a good third, with the rest close behind him, and going well. The race around the lower turn was very hot, out it could be seen that Crockford was going easily, Monroe not urging him at all, while all the rest were running with heads loose, and in some cases under the whip. As they swung into the home-stretch, Monroe turned Crockford loose, and he came away from the others easily. The chestnut filly Adventure put in a fine effort out of the pocket, and made play for the gray horse. The race home was really between these two, none of the others being within a length of them. The rider of the filly, a colored boy, did his part well with great skill, using every effort to head the Chicago horse, but it was no use, as Monroe had Crockford well in hand, and landed him an easy winner by a good length in 1:54.

There was considerable surprise and enthusiasm when the time was announced, and the result was received with cheers, as the time is the best on record, having been equaled only by Bob Woolley, who ran it in the same times at Lexington in 1875, being at that time a 3-year-old, and carrying 90 pounds. In the race yesterday, Crockford carried 115 pounds, being an aged horse. The first mile of the race was run in the remarkable time of 1:41. Crockford was ridden by that competent jockey Monroe Leiss, who remarked after winning that he thought he was "riding rather fast, but did not think it was quite so lively." Crockford is a horse that has run many a hard race, and that in his 4-year-old form at Saratoga defeated such cracks as Harry Bassett, Joe Daniels, Mate, Springbok, and Tubman. He has been out of training for the past two years, and his performance yesterday was creditable alike to himself and Mr. A. S. Barnes, who fitted him for it. The fact that the race was won by the only Chicago horse that started was satisfactory to the crowd, which expressed its approval by loud applause. Crockford is owned by Al Hankins and ran in his name. Following is the summary:

SAME DAY—Running; purse, $200; dash one and one-eighth miles; $50 to first, $30 to second.

Al Hankins' gr. h. Crockford, by Lightning, 115 lbs. 1
William Jennings' ch. f. Adventure, by Daniel Boone, 97 lbs. 2
A. Waddell's b. h. Willis Renfrew, by Renfrew, 115 lbs. 0
J. Tobin's b. g. John Baker, by Bonnie Scotland, 112 lbs. 0
S. Powers' b. f. Bonnie Belle, by imp. Billet, 105 lbs. 0
Wiley Buckner's ch. f. Sue Light, by Bonnie Scotland, 105 lbs. 0
John Demas' b. h. Edinburg, by Longfellow, 90 lbs., dr
Time—1:54.

The Hotel Stake, dash of three-quarters of a mile, for 2-year-olds, brought to the post a fine field of starters, consisting of Emma Warren, Nettie, Kate Claxton, Ike Bonham, and Bonnie La Rough. A fair start was effected at the first attempt, and at the tap of the drum they were away at a red-hot pace. Kate Claxton got away fast, and for a short distance was hotly pressed by Emma Warren. When they turned into the home-stretch, Claxton was a length in front, and, as she came on strongly, won easily by that distance in 1:16, Ike Bonham second, Nettie third, Emma Warren fourth, and Bonnie La Rough fifth.

In the two-mile dash for all ages, Bill Bruce sold favorite in the pools on account of his well-known stanchness and the good running displayed by him in the mile-and-a-quarter dash on Saturday. The other starters were Verdigris, Trump, and Russ Butler. The field went away at a rather slow pace, and it was soon evident that each rider was making a waiting-race of it, in the hope of being able to win by superior speed in the final struggle on the home-stretch. The first mile was made in 1:51, and the entire distance in 3:38¾. For the first mile Trump was in the lead, but at the first turn in the second mile he fell to the rear, Bruce going to the front. At the half-stipole Butler began to cut loose in earnest, and at the lower turn was even terms with Bruce. At this point he was given his head, and soon assumed a lead of two lengths. Down the home-stretch Bruce was called upon for a final effort, and responded gamely, but Butler was going too fast for him, and came home the winner by a length in 3:38¾, Bruce second, Verdigris third, and Trump fourth. The summary is as follows:

SAME DAY—Running; purse $450; dash of two miles, all ages; $300 to first, $150 to second.

J. H. McMahen's ch. c. Russ Butler, by War Dance, 108 pounds.....1
John Forbes' br. h. Bill Bruce, by Enquirer, 115 pounds.....2
M. Welch's ch. h. Verdigris, by Versailles, 115 pounds.....3
T. W. Sumerfield's b. h. Trump, by West Roxbury, 108 pounds.....4
Time—3:38¾.

The sport for to-day includes the trot for horses of the 2:19 class, in which Bodine, Little Fred, Marion, and Little Gypsy will start; a running race, dash at two and three-quarter miles, in which Patriot, Jim Murphy, Verdigris, and Kilburn are entered; and a 3-year-old race, in which a large field will start. This promises to be the best day of the meeting, and the contest between Bodine and Little Fred will be certain to attract a large crowd. The latter horse is very fast, and, in the opinion of many, will win.

CHESTER PARK, CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—At the Chester Park trotting races, second day, the weather was warm, attendance good, and track in fine condition.

The first race was for the 2:45 class, purse $1,000, $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth.

Dr. Bonsparte	2	2	3
Webster	5	7	7
Nellie Morton	7	6	6
Dillon	6	5	5
Robert Hazard	9	9	8
Don Juan	8	4	9
Orange Girl	4	3	4
Cæsar	3	8	5
Lady Fleming	1	1	1

Time—2:35¾; 2:35; 2:30¾; 2:32¾.

The second race was for pacers, free to all. Sleepy George barred, purse $500, $250 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third, $50 to fourth.

Billy C	4	2	3
Sleepy Tom	2	4	2
Bay Sally	1	1	1
Comet	3	3	dis

Time—2:28¾, 2:25, 2:26¾.

BASE-BALL.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS VICTORIOUS AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—The Whites played the seventh game and won the fifth victory of the season over the Browns here to-day in the presence of a thousand spectators, the small attendance being partly owing to the threatening weather and partly to the general ill-success of the Browns. The game was won in the third inning by heavy, well-placed batting, aided by two errors. After Spalding had made an out, Bradley hit a long, sharp drive between left and centre for two bases. Glenn sent one to Dorgan, which was wildly thrown, and Bradley went to third, after which Glenn stole second. Hallinan cracked away at the first ball pitched, and caught it for a whizzing liner about a foot from the ground. It went by McGeary like a shot, before he fairly knew it had been hit, and Bradley scored, while Glenn took third. Hallinan at once stole second, and McVey sent one to right to save Glenn's run. McGeary handled the ball to Clapp, but it was not held cleanly, and both men were safe, and Hallinan on third. After McVey had run down to second, Anson fell on the sphere fair, making a model line hit just over Force for two bases, and bringing in Hallinan and McVey. The base-running in this inning was much better than the team have generally been showing. The other run was made by Smith in the last inning, after the game was won. Force's error and Spalding's hit did the business. The Browns' runs were made in the first case off a single by Croft and a two-baser by Force, the former coming in on a fly caught by Glenn. The other score might have been prevented if McVey had made one less error. Curiously enough, neither of the other seven errors affected the score. Hines let two hit balls get away, but redeemed himself by a double play and by a wonderful running one-hand catch. Bradley was most thoroughly himself, and it is a sufficient excuse for the losers to say that they couldn't hit him at all. Eggler, the new Chicago fielder, not having arrived, centre-field was cleverly filled by Smith, who handled whatever came to him. The game was luckily played by the Chicagos, but their spirit and vim would have won over greater odds. Just such another exhibition, barring Hines' error, will win from Boston on the Fourth. The most brilliant play by the home team was a running one-hand catch by Bloug. Clapp did by odds the best work, and his errors were not many when the character of the pitching is considered. The audience was more than three thousand gentlemanly, and their applause more impartial, than was ever before known by the Chicagos in this city. See

THE SCORE:

CHICAGO.	T.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Hallinan, c. f.	5	1	2	0	0	0
McVey, c.	4	1	2	3	0	0
Anson, 3 b.	4	0	1	4	1	0
Peters, s. s.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Hines, 1 f.	4	0	0	5	3	2
Smith, c. f.	4	1	0	2	0	0
Spalding, 1 b.	4	0	1	8	0	0
Bradley, p.	4	1	1	1	8	0
Glenn, l. f.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Total	37	5	7	27	9	2
ST. LOUIS.						
Dorgan, 3 b.	5	0	0	2	0	1
Clapp, c.	5	0	2	4	1	0
McGeary, 2 b.	4	1	0	2	5	0
Croft, l. f.	4	1	2	1	0	1
Force, s. s.	4	0	1	1	4	1
Rensen, c. f.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Blong, r. f.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Nichols, p.	3	0	0	0	3	1
Dehlman, 1 b.	3	0	0	11	0	1
Total	35	2	3	27	14	4

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Runs earned—One each.
Two-base hits—Anson, Bradley, and Force.
First base on errors—Chicagos, 5; St. Louis, 5.
Left on bases—Chicagos, 5; St. Louis, 5.
Bases on called balls—Off Bradley, 2.
Passed balls—McVey, 1; Clapp, 1.
Wild pitches—Nichols, 1.
Umpire—Bartlis.

POOR ST. LOUIS!

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—The Narrow-Gauge Railroad Convention, gotten up for the ostensible purpose of giving St. Louis more direct railroad connection with the West, has come and gone, and it is putting it very light to say that the affair was in every way flat and unprofitable. The honest and substantial Grangers who were induced to flock here from Colorado, Kansas, and Western Missouri found, on their arrival, that St. Louis was ready to give millions in moral support, but not a dollar in cash; and that the object was to play the old trick of getting counties to subscribe bonds, and with these and mortgages secure the construction of the coveted roads. Smelling this large-sized rat, they declined to pledge their counties until St. Louis came to the front with a liberal subscription. As this was a thing St. Louis never does, the Convention fell through, and the enterprise resolved itself into a failure that adds new disgrace to a city that has allowed Chicago to flank it on all sides with roads that have robbed us of a large percentage of our best trade.

The merchants of St. Louis are in a bad fix about their million-dollar Chamber of Commerce Building. When the house was built, $800,000 in fine $200,000 in second mortgages, bearing 8 and 10 per cent, were issued. Times are not so flush as they were, and with the general shrinkage the Chamber of Commerce stock struck zero some time ago. The investment was a clear loss to the stockholders, and the July interest can't be met without borrowing. As the building will not bear a third mortgage, the absorbing problem is how to get the needful money. A plan has been set on foot, involving the withdrawal of the old bonds and the issuence of new 6 per cent bonds, but, as some of the old bondholders object, and as this plan can not be consummated as long as any bondholders object, the merchants are actually menaced with a foreclosure on their princely edifice, a catastrophe that will be unavoidable if some new way out of the dilemma is not found in a few days.

The scheme for a new opera-house has been adjourned over to the 28th of September, the alleged cause being the prevalence of the heated term and the absence of so many of our capitalists from the city. The real cause, however, is the apathy among those who have the money, and there is a well-grounded fear that St. Louis will not have a new theatre until capitalists are imported from other cities to put up the cash.

How an Imperiled Crew Put a Precept Into Practice.

Iron.

The effect of oil in stilling troubled waters has been so long known that it has constituted the basis of a proverbial phrase. A very small quantity of oil thus used has overcome a very powerful sea. Not many years ago a case occurred in which a ship's crew was enabled, during a severe storm, to escape on the shore by the help of a few gallons of oil. A similar and equally successful employment of the same substance is reported to have been made off the "Cape of Storm" last summer. The King Cenric, a vessel of 1,490 tons, left Liverpool in June last for Bombay. When off the Cape of Good Hope she encountered a heavy gale from the northwest, which continued for some time. Tremendous seas broke over the ship, bursting in the main hatch, washing away the hatch houses and boats, smashing in the front of the cabin, and destroying the Captain's and officers' stores and clothing. The gale lasted nearly five days, and though the vessel stood it very well, it was impossible to repair any of the damages, as the waves were continually sweeping over the decks. At length the chief officer suggested the trial of throwing oil upon the water. Two canvas clothes-bags were obtained, and into each two gallons of fine oil were poured, the bags being punctured slightly, and flung one over each quarter in tow of the vessel. The effect was magical: the waves no longer broke over the poop and sides of the ship, but several yards away, where the oil had spread itself over the surface, and around the poop, in the wake of the vessel, was a large circuit of calm water. The crew were thus able to repair the damage with greater ease, and the ship was relieved from the tremendous shocks she had previously received from the heavy seas. The two bags lasted two days, after which—the worst fury of the gale having expended itself—no more oil was used.

THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, July 2.—The regular Monday rain fell to-day, deluging the whole county and giving another disastrous check to the cultivation of corn. The lowlands in the eastern part of McLean County, and the lowlands in other townships, are entirely under water, and it is impossible to reach them with cultivator or plow. This condition of affairs has lasted so long, and has been so aggravated by a series of rains, that farmers are becoming discouraged, with good reason. Much corn and wheat was severely injured by the recent heavy winds, and is now almost prostrate. Rye is ready to cut, but very little of this grain grows hereabouts.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., July 2.—The many rains of the past few weeks have kept the ground so wet that it has been impossible for the farmers to cultivate, and in many fields the weeds are overtopping the corn, and on flat and low lands the corn in many places is destroyed by the constant rain. This morning at 4 o'clock it commenced again to rain, and continued without intermission until half after 6, being the heaviest rain of this season. The farmers are very much discouraged and fear that their crops will be destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, July 2—Later.—The weather this evening is cool and clear. Wind southeast, with fine, drying breeze.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, July 2.—Very heavy rain here last night, and again this morning. Everybody blue Hot and sultry, and prospect of more rain.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., July 2.—The wheat harvest has now fairly commenced. The wet weather so far has not injured the crop. The outlook is good for more than an average yield if the crop can be harvested. The heads are large and well filled. No rust to hurt.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, July 2.—Hoppers eating some corn and gardens. Too much rain for their prosperity. So wet that but little corn came up. One-third of the ground will lie idle. Looks like more rain.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OLNEYEAD, Pulaski Co., July 2.—Wheat all cut; nearly in shock; threshing commenced; quantity and quality fair to first. Oats ripening; weather clear and hot, with occasional showers; no hard storms in this county.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GODFREY, Madison Co., July 2.—The wheat harvest had just commenced. The prospect never was better for a large crop. The weather is fine; have had no rain to speak of for the past four or five days.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PANA, Christian Co., July 2.—Rye is about all harvested, and is good grain. The wheat harvest will commence Monday. As good as could be expected. Oats light.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TAMAROA, Perry Co., July 2.—Harvesting a fine crop of winter wheat. Estimated at from fifteen to eighteen bushels. Oats will be ready for reaper in ten or twelve days.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HILLSDALE, Miami Co., July 2.—Harvest is about over. The yield will be twenty-five bushels. Quality of grain very fine. Corn looks splendidly.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Cherokee Co., July 2.—Grasshoppers are numerous and still with us, but doing no serious damage. Corn is growing finely, bidding fair for a number one crop. Oats and flax will be short. First hatching of grasshoppers have just winged, and are ready to fly first fine day; second and third hatching will remain with us until they die, as the parasites are destroying their wings. Wheat harvest commenced to-day. October-sown wheat will average fifteen bushels per acre. Oats and flax soon ready to harvest.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SHERMAN CITY, Cherokee Co., Kan., July 2.—Harvest just begun; three weeks later than usual; yield will be good; quality below the average; weather showery and warm; most of the wheat hurt last week by grasshoppers, and some suffered severely this summer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANOLA, July 2.—Harvest has commenced in earnest. Wheat not near so good as we supposed it would be; damaged by the rains; yield not more than eight or ten bushels to the acre. Corn is growing finely. Oats promise an abundant crop.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHESTER, Jefferson Co., Kan., July 2.—Weather has been good for harvesting, but the ground has been so wet that slow progress has been made. A good average yield of wheat is expected.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RENFROW, Kingman Co., July 2.—Wheat harvest has commenced. The estimated yield is less than ten bushels per acre; late sowing, severe winter, wet May causing rust. Other crops look well.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

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Barnum's Circus. Lake Shore, foot of Washington street.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, with a fair volume of business. Mess pork closed 2½c per brl higher, at $12.92½@12.95 cash and $13.07½@13.10 for August. Lard closed 2½c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.67½ cash and $8.80 for August. Meats were unchanged, at 4¾c per lb for loose shoulders and 6¾c for do short ribs. Lake freights were firm, at 1¾c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were less active, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was quiet. Wheat closed 1¼@1¾c higher, at $1.31¾ for July and $1.22¼ for August. Corn closed ¾c higher, at 47c for July and 47¾c for August. Oats closed steady, at 33⅛c cash and 31¼c for August. Rye was quiet, at 62c cash and 60c for July. Barley was nominal. Hogs were quiet and 5c lower, closing firm. Sales at $4.00@4.90. Cattle were dull and unchanged, selling at $2.00@4.85 for poor to good grades. Sheep were nominal at $2.50@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $105.37½ in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock-Exchange yesterday closed at 94¾.

The official Treasury statement shows that the decrease in the public debt during the month of June was $3,229,199. Since July 1, 1876, the reduction of interest as a result of the funding operation has been $1,943,625.

Reports which we print this morning from farmers who have began harvesting show in the main an unusually fine yield and quality of winter wheat. From the spring wheat and corn regions the reports are as a rule very encouraging.

Gov. CULLOM yesterday commenced to give form and effect to some of the expensive superfluities which the last Legislature saddled upon the Illinois taxpayers. He appointed the State Board of Health, making it consist of three allopaths, one homeopath, one eclectic, and two scientific gentlemen of undeclared proclivities.

In accordance with the principle that the affairs of the Government should be managed the same as the affairs of private business-men are managed, workmen in the employ of the Government will be paid for the labor actually performed; if ten hours each day, the pay will be for ten hours; and, if eight hours only are put in, then pay for eight hours only shall be allowed.

The wrath of AEOLUS has descended upon the people of Indiana. Sunday a terrible visitation whirled through the centre of the State, scattering death and desolation, and last night a corkscrew struck the little town of Walkertown, St. Joseph County, one of the northern tier of Blue Jeans' dominions. No details are afforded by the dispatches further than that the storm was terrific, and that six people were killed.

The Czar wanted to buy 30,000 horses for the Russian cavalry service, and had made arrangements to purchase them in Germany, but the Emperor WILLIAM can't see his way clear to sparing that many animals, and will issue a decree prohibiting the exportation of horses from the Empire. It is said that this precaution is taken wholly on the ground of internal economy, but it is not unlikely that the possibility that Germany may have need of all her horses has something to do with it.

By a vote of 26 to 6, the Council last night placed on file the resolution of Ald. THOMPSON requesting the Mayor to suspend Supt. HICKEY. It might be well, nevertheless, for the Mayor and Mr. HICKEY to act on the spirit of the resolution, for, however efficient an officer and however guiltless of the charges against him Mr. HICKEY may be, the more dignified course is to send him before a jury as a private citizen, and not clothed in or prejudiced by the attributes of a Police Superintendent.

Silk and lace smuggling into the port of New York has received a sudden check in the arrest and confession of one THOMAS OWENS, purser of the steamer England. His plan was to secrete the silk in cement barrels; eight pieces in each, and these, with *bona-fide* barrels of cement, were unloaded at Pier 44, whence, through the connivance of the dock clerks, they were spirited away to the "fence." The value of stuff thus introduced without the usual customs formality is estimated at $120,000.

The names of five members of the Board of Education, to fill the places of five whose terms have expired, were last evening sent to the Common Council by Mayor HEATH. Of the five, two are reappointments; a third, Mr. WILLIAM VOCKE, is in every way a most excellent selection; while as to the remaining two, Messrs. M. E. STONE and J. L. DENNIS, we are unable to state that they are especially fitted by character or ability to legislate for the public schools of Chicago. Perhaps the Committee to whom the nominations have been referred will succeed in procuring evidence on this essential point.

It is a gratifying symptom that the County Board may some time be fully scared into, if they refuse to be educated up to, some degree of decency, when they decline to do their own stealing, and turn the work over to a willing middleman. In awarding the job for building the Court-House dome, the Commissioners shrank from openly selecting WALKER or SEXTON, fearful, perhaps, that the amount of their divide might some day go before an honest Grand Jury in the shape of State's evidence, so they turned it over to Architect EGAN, who seems all of a sudden to have got on good terms with the Ring, to be let out by the day. Of course one of the two contractors will get it, and, when he is called upon for information as to whom he paid for his contract, the official Ringsters will slide out unscathed, and have plenty of time to protect their tool. It is a pretty scheme, but the taxpayers will keep their eye on it.

Gen. MCARTHUR (with nothing to conceal) seems to find a satisfactory explanation of how his personal and Post-Office accounts succeeded in getting so badly mixed almost beyond his reach. Upon every important question he is all at sea, and phlegmatically demands time to "hunt up" his answers whenever an interrogatory striking the inwardness of his affairs is propounded. The point now at issue is, Shall the bondsmen be saved? And the examination is conducted so as to show that, as the Government ought to have known what MCARTHUR was up to, his security cannot be held for his skullduggery.

Gen. MATA, of Mexico, is in Washington, claiming recognition as "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary" of that revolution-ridden land to the United States, and asking permission to co-operate with our Government in the suppression of troubles on the border. He has a letter from DIAZ—who, by the way, cheerfully alludes to a "neighboring Republic," popularly assumed to be the United States of America—instructing him that the Extradition Treaty of 1872 is in full force and virtue, and admonishing him to subject himself to its provisions. There is some little doubt that Secretary EVARTS will recognize the Haughty Greaser from the Halls of the Montezumas.

Health-Commissioner DE WOLF, seizing upon a sensational cholera item in a half-scared twilight sheet, takes occasion to remark upon Chicago as a summer resort. That this is a healthful city is not entirely attributable to the exertions of Health-Commissioner DE WOLF, but it is nevertheless a fact that our mortality is less, in proportion to population, than we have any right to expect from any precautions taken by officials. That there is any present danger of cholera is all humbug, but it behooves every citizen to look well to the sanitary condition of himself and his surroundings, and assist the natural salubrity of our climate and situation in warding off even the possibility of a scourge.

Why Ald. DALY should make himself obnoxious to many of his brethren in the Council by trying to shut down on the railroad pass system is not apparent. It seems necessary to inform him that some gentlemen seek the honor of representing a constituency more for the perquisites, among which passes may be enumerated, than for any good they can ever do to the electors who awarded them the Aldermanic badge. Ald. WHITE and Ald. LAWLER read Ald. DALY a deserved, though severe, lesson, when his resolution deprecating the use and abuse of passes was read last night, and he will do well, before drafting another resolution, to notice whose corns are in the way before he attempts to deprive honorable men of all that makes their offices dear to them.

Mr. ADAMS, the Democratic Clerk of the Forty-fourth House, has arranged the roll of the Forty-fifth so as to give a Democratic majority of eighteen. There are seven seats contested, and these Clerk ADAMS, in the goodness of his heart, has not given bodily to the Democrats, though he has refused, in several cases, to recognize the Governor's certificates held by Republican contestants, while at the same time placing Democratic members upon the roll whose title to their seats is based upon certificates issued to them by the same Governors. If the Democratic majority of the next House, be the same eighteen or eight in excess of the Republican membership, have a spark of fairness about them, they will lose no time in convincing Clerk ADAMS that it is no part of his duties to manipulate the roll for partisan purposes.

Mayor HEATH's proposition to seize the uncircumcised firecracker by the throat and smite him from off that portion of the face of the earth represented by Chicago will be gratefully applauded by all good citizens. It is natural for the small dealer in the inflammable commodity to kick, and it is not unnatural in the small boy to aspire by burning up the city, to a fame which will outlive that of the pious fools who built it; but, contemporaneously, it is the duty of every officer to nip these dealers and these ambitious youths in the unromantic bud, and teach the underwriting interests, as well as the quiet-loving element of the population, that the spirit of patriotism is still under the control of the authorities, who are able to prevent a calamity as deplorable as it is almost certain, if the firework and squib ordinance is not faithfully enforced.

A PREPOSTEROUS NOTION OF REFORM.

Some days ago THE TRIBUNE, under the impression that Mr. HAM, the Appraiser of the Port of Chicago, was still the editor of the *Inter-Ocean* (and this has been denied only within two or three days), made the following comment:

> This "machine" malignant feels especially aggrieved at the President's order to Federal office-holders to quit the "slate-making" business, and cease packing political conventions and nominating members of their combination for the various offices—local and State, as well as Federal. This prohibitive order excites his vindictive feelings and makes the Southern policy seem peculiarly odious. But he has no compunctions to drawing $60 per week out of the Federal Treasury for doing nothing. The sinecure salary is lifted with great regularity and punctuality, while spending his valuable time in endeavors to undermine and break down the President.

The editor of the *Staats-Zeitung* inferred from this remark that THE TRIBUNE was making an effort to have Mr. HAM removed, and thereupon proceeded to read THE TRIBUNE a lesson on Civil-Service Reform, which Mr. HAM, or somebody for him, inserted and indorsed in the *Inter-Ocean*. The following extract will serve to illustrate Mr. RASTER'S idea of Civil-Service Reform:

> For what can it be but a gross misunderstanding of the President's purpose, when THE TRIBUNE pronounces an eminently capable, yes, superior, officer as HAM is unworthy of his office, because he entertains and expresses other views on civil service and party affairs than does the President? What Mr. HAYES wishes is plain: To secure to office-holders perfect independence of political opinion, so that they shall not regard themselves as blind followers of their employer, echo his sentiments, and do his political work for him. They shall freely, and without fear of drawing upon themselves the greatest misfortune, dare to utter their opinions in speech and in writing, provided they only perform the duties of their office faithfully and punctually. Of this permission one of the associate editors of the *Inter-Ocean* takes advantage, and for so doing he is forthwith denounced by THE TRIBUNE. Bewildered, one naturally asks: What, then, does Mr. MEDILL, who was himself a member of the Civil-Service Reform Association, really understand by such reform? Did he really wish to make official duties independent of party politics, or was that only a miserable pretense? Did he really desire that officeholders, if they were only faithful and capable, might entertain whatever political opinions they wished, or only that they should accord with *his* opinions? That would certainly be a beautiful kind of independence! It reminds one of the freedom which the Polish beggar gave to his son ITZIG. "ITZIG," said he, "here is a groschen; you may buy whatever you please with it, but I tell you if you don't buy bread I'll break every bone in your body." So also THE TRIBUNE accords to officeholders the right to think as they wish, but if they do not think that all that Mr. HAYES says, writes, or does is excellent, let calamity immediately fall upon them.

Unless this article was intended as a neat bit of sarcasm, or else written under conditions analogous to those which have from time to time produced various incoherent newspaper effusions, we should say Mr. RASTER'S principle of Civil Service is that Government officeholders shall not be permitted to spend the Government's time in running caucuses, organizing conventions, nominating candidates, managing campaigns, and editing newspapers in favor of Civil-Service Reform, but that they may do all these things in opposing Civil-Service Reform. That is to say, Mr. RASTER desires President HAYES to pass for either an idiot or a hypocrite by saying to the subordinates of the Administration: "See here, my boys, I am personally committed to Civil-Service Reform, and I am forced to issue an order forbidding officeholders who are paid by the whole people to waste the Government time and use the Government influence in managing the politics of the country; and you may construe this to mean that you shall not bluster around in favor of this principle, but that you may do everything in your power publicly and privately to break it down and defeat it." This would be the practical effect of the President's circular to officeholders, if he removed all those who should assume a conspicuous and active partnership of his Civil-Service policy, but retain all those who should make themselves equally conspicuous and active in their antagonism to the Civil-Service policy.

If Mr. RASTER was in earnest when he wrote this sentiment, he must admit in a lucid interval that he has committed himself to a most preposterous proposition. It is an entirely original notion of reforming the Civil Service. He certainly did not learn it in Germany, where he was born, nor hear of it if he passed through England on his way to this country. We have never yet heard of an administration of Government or business that declared a certain policy, and then chose as its agents for carrying out that policy a set of men actively opposed to it and who would use their time to defeat it. We should say ordinarily that such conduct was evidence of lunacy or deceitfulness. It would be the same thing as if a merchant should engage as his foreign buyer a member of a competing firm, in the consciousness that his purchases would be made at such figures as would enable the competing firm to undersell him. Or very much the same as if Mr. RASTER, controlling a newspaper professedly devoted to the principle of Civil-Service Reform, should employ only such writers and print only such articles as should denounce Civil-Service Reform. Or, to make the *reductio ad absurdum* still clearer, it would resemble the case of a man who swears off drinking and thereafter confines himself to beer and whisky as beverages. Certainly no one of these things is more ridiculous than it would be for President HAYES to announce that his officeholders shall not take active part in politics, and then dismiss those who should enter conventions and run newspapers in favor of this principle but retain those who manipulate caucuses, intimidate conventions, and spend their time in defeating this principle.

Mr. RASTER says that Mr. HAM is an "eminently capable, yes, superior, officer." This may be so, though we were never before informed that he has any peculiar fitness or special training for his place. But it is not true that he is so excellent and desirable an officer if he opposes the President's intention to reform the public service and establish a scientific, faithful working system of Government service. In that case he is one of the very "machine" men whom it is the purpose of the President to drive out of Government employ. If Mr. HAM thinks that, because he is a United States official, it is his special calling to bum around ward meetings, to manipulate primaries, to run a newspaper, to nominate candidates, all with a view to defeating Civil-Service Reform, he is not the sort of public officer that such reform requires. The President's circular forbade all these things either *for* or *against* his policy of improving the public service and ridding it of political blowers and strikers; it would be absurd to enforce the order only in the case of those who are *for* it and leave it a dead letter in the case of those who are *against* it. All men who are sincere and intelligent in their desire to emancipate the people from the dictation of Federal officeholders (and we have always included Mr. RASTER among these until he made his remarkable apology for HAM as a "machine" politician) understand perfectly well that the Civil Service can *not* be reformed through the agency of men who, as officeholders, employ the Government's time and influence to defeat such reform. It was never the idea of the Civil-Service Commission, to which Mr. RASTER refers, that the work of reforming the Civil Service should be intrusted into the hands of "machine" politicians, who would do all they could to prevent such reform. That was the construction which the preceding Administration seemed to put upon Civil-Service Reform. How much headway did it make in the direction of this reform under that construction?

THE GAS CONTRACTS.

The long-mooted question of the validity of the contract by the city with the West Side Gas Company has been determined by Judge DRUMMOND, and adversely to the Gas Company. The contract was dated in October, 1869, and to run for ten years, or until April, 1879. By this contract the city bound itself to pay the West Side Gas Company $3 per 1,000 feet of gas during the time of the contract. After the election of a new City Council, in 1876, the city tendered a new arrangement with the two Gas Companies. After a long consideration of the subject by the City Council, that body accepted an offer voluntarily made by the South Side Company to furnish the city with gas at $1.50 per 1,000 feet, to substitute three-feet instead of five-feet burners, and to adopt COUPER'S revised time-table for lighting the lamps. This arrangement has been working very satisfactorily ever since. The City Council, however, failed to reach any arrangement with the West Side Gas Company. A strong demand was made by a portion of the people in that part of the city to have oil lamps substituted for gas lights, and proposals for lighting a portion of the streets with oil were invited. The City Council by resolution gave notice that it would not pay the contract price for gas, and, pending the general disagreement, the Gas Company applied to the United States Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain the city from interference with the Company in the execution of the contract, etc. The substantial question submitted to the Court was the validity of the contract, which the Company insisted should be executed. After the argument, Judge DRUMMOND suggested to the parties the advisability of coming to an amicable arrangement. One party had gas to sell, and the other wanted gas with which to light the streets, and they should strive to reach some satisfactory agreement. The suggestion of the Court was not accepted by the Gas Company, and the city has gone on using gas without any price being fixed therefor. Now, Judge DRUMMOND has decided that the contract of 1869 was not binding because of the want of power on the part of the city to make a contract covering a period of ten years, and beyond a time for which the City Council could make an appropriation.

This decision applies of course equally to both gas corporations. It limits the authority of the city to contracts for the supply of gas beyond the term for which it has made an appropriation. These appropriations are, by law, limited to one year. The city, therefore, can only pay for gas to the extent of its annual appropriation for that purpose, and the contract cannot run beyond the term covered by the appropriation. This decision by the Court agrees with an opinion frequently expressed during the last five years by many eminent members of the Bar. The reasoning of Judge DRUMMOND is irresistible, and the judgment will in all probability be accepted as final.

This brings the whole matter back to where it was a year and more ago. The price of manufacturing gas has declined considerably during the last three years. The West Side Gas Company has all the means and appliances for manufacturing and for delivering gas, and can afford to furnish it at much less price than can a new company. The interest of the city is also the interest of the Gas Company. Suppose that had the Gas Company last year shown a disposition to make any concession to the popular demand, the City Council would have been willing to have contracted for gas with that Company at $2 per 1,000 feet; but the Company failed to make any definite proposition, seeming to rely upon the Courts to enforce the contract. There being, therefore, in contemplation of law no contract, the city is at liberty now to discontinue the use of gas furnished by the West Side Company, or to use the gas at such price as may be agreed on by the Company and the city. Considering the financial circumstances of the city, and the undoubted fact of the great comparative reduction in the cost of manufacturing gas, the Gas Company should now cordially unite with the city authorities in making a new and satisfactory arrangement as to the price to be paid by the city for gas for lighting the West Division.

CINCINNATI'S SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Cincinnati has a railroad which has been paid for by taxation so far as it has been built, and which, in its present condition, is a very costly white elephant. It may have as grand a future as its projectors predicted for it; but it must be completed before it can achieve that future, and just now there is no very good promise of that. The project was certainly bold and enterprising. Some years ago, Cincinnati, finding that its business was rather on the decline than on the increase, resolved to make itself the grand trading point of the South by building a railroad across Kentucky, and as far as Chattanooga, Tenn., where it would connect with a network of railroads reaching out in all directions and compassing the richest portions of the South. An estimate was made of the cost of the road, and competent engineers reported that it could be constructed for $10,000,000. Cincinnati boldly issued the bonds, and the construction of the road was begun in spots along the line, in order to complete it the more quickly. Meanwhile, it became a question whether a municipal corporation in the State of Ohio could mortgage itself to construct a railroad which would be entirely within the boundaries of other States, and would only have a bare bridge connection with Ohio. But the Supreme Court took a public-spirited view of the matter, resolved to stand by Cincinnati pluck, and sustained the constitutionality of the project. Then the $10,000,000 were expended, but the road was very far from being completed. Whether the fault was that of the engineers in making a false estimate or that of those who constructed the road, we do not know. Still Cincinnati was not discouraged, and invested something like $6,000,000 more, we believe. This amount has also been expended; the road is still in an uncompleted condition, and all that can be utilized is a stretch of 160 miles running to Somerset, Ky., with a branch to Lexington which the Cincinnati people do not want used because it would be in the interest of a competing road.

There is still required an expenditure of about $4,000,000 to complete the road, as we understand it. The distance is not long, only a few hundred miles, but the road traverses a succession of hills and streams that require constant tunneling and bridging, and hence perhaps the exceptionally large cost of construction. The people of Cincinnati are now paying annually over a million dollars in taxes for interest on the railroad bonds already issued, and the taxpayers are in no humor to increase the burden. That part of the road already constructed has been leased to a company to operate it, but so far some misunderstanding has prevented the carrying out of the contract. So the road has never brought in one dollar to half pay the interest on its bonds, and it is doubtful whether running it as a mere local road into Kentucky will yield any profit. The Cincinnatians have been fondly hoping that some company of capitalists would offer to complete the road on reasonable terms with the city; but times are hard, railroad building about the least attractive of investments, and the philanthropic capitalists have so far been exceedingly backward in coming forward. At this particular juncture, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad may be cited as a fearful warning against the mortgaging of municipal corporations for schemes of a private nature. Had a number of the private capitalists of that city undertaken the venture, it is probable that the road would have been completed, some way or other, before now. The time may come, indeed, when the road will have a value to the business of the city fully equal to the anticipation of those who favored its construction; but in the meantime, Cincinnati will have paid out in interest and excessive profits on construction almost as much as would have sufficed for private capitalists to build the road. If ever completed, this Southern railroad will give Cincinnati a direct, almost air-line, and entirely independent connection with a great railroad centre of the South, and enable it to reach out into Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida on the one side, and Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas on the other. This direct railroad connection will certainly carry with it enormous advantages in selling to the South the manufactured goods which the Southern people buy, and help build up the pork-packing industry which Cincinnati of late years has resigned into the hands of Chicago. The purpose is also to buy the Southern cotton in exchange, and start manufacturing establishments on the Ohio River, and thus make the Southern connection doubly valuable. The scheme is certainly attractive, and if Chicago had foolishly committed itself as far as Cincinnati has, the road would not remain uncompleted very long.

ADDITIONAL NEW LAWS.

We published yesterday the list of the more important acts of the Legislature which went into effect on July 1 as laws. We might have included the law providing for the appointment of an officer at the Stock-Yards, and another at East St. Louis, to enforce the laws against cruelty to animals, and to compel the proper feeding and treatment of cattle. If this law be intended for anything more than to create two sinecures, then the money will be well spent. It will require, however, energy and courage on the part of these officers to successfully prevent the most cruel treatment of these dumb animals.

Another law was that defining the status of paupers. Hereafter no inmate of an almshouse or other pauper is to be deemed as acquiring a residence in any election or voting precinct because of his being an inmate of such almshouse or other charitable institution. This will break up the reprehensible practice of voting paupers at public elections by the Wardens of these institutions. The law applies all over the State.

An amendment to the dram-shop law, by the substitution of the word "or" for "and," is calculated to render that law operative. The law made the penalty fine *and* imprisonment. The law hereafter will read fine *or* imprisonment, or both. The penalty being excessive under the old law, convictions were few; but now it is expected that the convictions will be frequent and certain.

Hereafter the Assessors and Deputy-Assessors throughout the State are to require each person to report the number of acres of land he had the preceding year in wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, castor beans, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, and other root crops, and the number of bushels of each produced; the number of acres of timothy and clover, and the number of tons of hay and bushels of seed produced; the number of acres in cotton and flax; and the bushels of seed and pounds of lint and fiber, and the number of acres in tobacco and the number of pounds produced.

An entirely new list of articles to be exempt from execution, attachment, and distress for rent has been enacted. The list of exemptions now embraces: 1. Necessary wearing apparel, Bibles, school books, and family pictures of every person; 2. $100 worth of other property to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition where the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, $300 worth of other property. This is a material reduction of the exempted property. Sewing-machines, tools and implements of trade, material necessary for any trade, library of professional persons, food, fuel, cow and swine, necessary bed and bedding, etc., are no longer exempt except to the extent they may be included in the "other property" to the value of $100 or $300.

A law simplifying the town election business was also passed. It provides that the territory embraced within any city may be organized as a town. In such cases all town officers shall be elected at the annual charter election of such city, and all the powers and duties of town officers shall be exercised by the City Council. The City Council may consolidate the offices of City and Town Clerk, and all vacancies in any of the town offices shall be filled by the City Council. Under this law, if we understand it correctly, the territory of the whole City of Chicago may hereafter be consolidated into one town, instead of three as at present, and have but one set of township officers. This reorganization is to be made by the County Board when requested by the City Council. The consolidation of the township and city elections, and placing the whole management and control of such elections in the hands of the City Council, has already saved the city one disgraceful election, and enabled the public to stamp out the bummerism and fraud which have hitherto marked all town elections within cities. This law allowing cities lying within one or more towns or parts of towns to be organized as towns, separate from all other towns, applies to all the other cities in the State having a population of 3,000 or more.

The London *Times* has recently discovered a fresh source of alarm in the fact that the Moscow speech of the Czar never alluded to Asia, and that she was omitted in the proceedings of the Conference, in the wording of the protocol, and in the declaration of war. It sadly states that the promise of the Czar is that his armies will recross the Pruth when the Christians have been released from Turkish tyranny, but it does not bind him to withdraw one man from the newly-acquired territory in Asia. The worst of this lament, so far as England is concerned, is that it contains so much truth. There is no doubt that Russia will keep all she takes in Asia, because there is no one to stop her from doing it. Without the violation of any pledge, before this war is over, she will secure the greater portion of the shores of the Black Sea, the quadrilateral of Trebizond, Erzeroum, Kars, and Batoum, and will hold the keys to the Euphrates and Tigris Valleys. She will have Batoum, the only good port left to the Turks on the Black Sea, and Trebizond, which commands the direct Persian road. The *Times* sorrowfully says: "It is very evident that from the first Asia has been the point aimed at by Russia, and that the movements on the Pruth were meant to occupy the attention of Turkey and to induce her to mass her main army on the Danube for the defense of Constantinople, whereas all last year the Czar has been organizing three columns for the conquest of this district."

Senator JOHN C. HAINES has notified the other members of his Special Committee to meet him at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city on Wednesday, at 10 a. m., July 11, inst. The business of the Committee is to find out what has become of the $500,000 City-Hall building fund money given by the State in part payment of the canal lien. Nothing has been done towards building the City-Hall. The money was first temporarily used for current expenses, to make good deficiencies caused by tax-fighting. The tax-fighters have paid about $160,000 into the different funds for which the State building fund money was used. But the Comptroller, it seems, has taken this collected City-Hall money and paid it out again on the ordinary expenses of the city, in order to avoid making temporary loans in anticipation of this year's taxes. The question is, Where does he get his authority for so doing? And if this practice is legal and proper, how and when is the City-Hall to be built? The Legislative Committee will probably examine those points.

The Springfield *Journal* makes an announcement and expresses an opinion. It announces that its editor has received his Post-Office commission, and that "when he assumes the responsibilities of the office he will do so without any obligation or pledge resting upon him to any human being here or elsewhere," etc.; and it expresses the opinion that CHARLEY HAM has a perfect right to hold the $3,000 Appraiser sinecure and devote his personal time to opposing the reform measures of the Administration and to breaking down HAYES' Administration. He also claims that the President has a special fondness and admiration for implacable enemies, and regards those who indorse his reform policies as "sycophantic eulogists and flatterers." We would confidentially advise the Springfield editorial Postmaster not to act too brashly on this theory, nor imitate the Chicago Appraiser too closely in making war on the Administration, as the President might not after all prove to be a non-resenting Quaker.

There is but little doubt that the remarkable platform laid down by one J. W. DANIEL will secure for that gentleman the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia. His "position" is on the grand opportunity lost by a misguided "North" at the close of the War, when ROBERT E. LEE and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON were out of a job, and the former eligible to the office of Minister to England and the latter to a seat in the Cabinet. The failure to make these appointments has filled this DANIEL with a longing for the Gubernatorial chair of his State, "for it is not too late to mend," he explains, though he neglects to suggest exactly the method by which Mr. LEE is now to be induced to accept the appointment as Mr. PIERREPONT'S successor, or how he proposes to alter the misfortunes of Mr. JOHNSTON.

Taking advantage of certain sections of the customs regulations, Russian vessel-owners are transferring such property to American citizens. The sections provide that any vessel wholly owned by a citizen of the United States, though purchased of belligerents in a war to which our Government is not a party, is entitled to the protection of the United States flag and authorities. Five or six transfers have been made, and the vessels run regularly under the American flag.

It is no longer a question of color but of shade in South Carolina. The pure blacks complain that discrimination in favor of mulattoes is shown in the distribution of officers, and have appointed a sort of *quo warranto* deputation to inquire into the claims of their lighter brethren. If this feeling should extend to the white race, other reasons than a long tenure of office might be pleaded in a candidature for the United States Senatorship.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean's* editor-in-chief holds a Federal office worth $3,000 a year, to which he was appointed by Mr. HAYES, and in return the *Inter-Ocean* is wholly devoted to warring against the Administration, and calling for military Governments for the Southern States.—*Courier-Journal.*

But then it is necessary for an *Inter-Ocean* editor to have some position outside, to enable him to secure a living.

New York ale and beer brewers are on the rampage. For years a system of barrel-theft has been carried on in that city and the barrels shipped to other breweries in Connecticut which, it is said, never purchase such articles, except from coopers supplied by the thieves. The loss for the last three years is reported at $250,000, with little prospect of a reduction.

Mrs. Dr. MARY WALKER writes a letter denying that she is to be married to a prominent gentleman on the 4th, and recalling all the invitations sent out in her name. She says the whole thing is a hoax, but the sudden disappearance of the prom. gent. leads one to believe that the Doctor has tried to rope in some fellow who got out in time.

Down in St. Charles Parish La., the colored laborers refuse to work for Superintendents who carry umbrellas to protect them from the sun. It reminds them of the overseers of slave times, and they esteem it a badge of unwarrantable authority, and the Superintendents have had to "shoot" this implement of comfort.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Indirect cable dispatches say that the Roumanian forces are preparing to cross the Danube near Kalafat.

We had not before heard that cable dispatches could be sent by "indirection." The old way was to send them direct, but the new method is probably faster or less wearing on the wires.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The President has appointed CLARK WAGONER Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Ohio.

This is an excellent appointment. Mr. WAGONER is an honest and capable man, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he resides.

Miss ADA C. SWEET, the "consolidated" Pension Agent for Illinois, has presented her half-million official bond to Judge BLODGETT, had it approved, and has mailed it to Washington.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier will act as Chaplain at the Boston Music Hall service on the Fourth of July.

Mulligan is going to Ireland for health and pleasure, but he will be back in time to answer any questions Congress may desire to put concerning Mr. Blaine.

Mr. David A. Wells has written for the Cincinnati *Commercial* an article with the suggestive title of "The Dollar of the Fathers vs. the Dollar of the Sons."

It is not half so expensive to revictual Nicsic as it is to feed the Boston Aldermen for one year. Twenty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for the latter purpose last year.

Mr. Smalley has discovered that Gen. Grant was born a speechmaker, and thwarted of his career by military necessity. This is a calamity of the War heretofore not appreciated in this country.

The late Prof. Gillespie, of Union College, had two degrees of LL. D. thrust upon upon his back, and thereafter insisted that the degree should be raised to the second power, and become L. 4 D. 2.

The silence of the Hoar Brothers at this interesting juncture is, remarks the *Rocky Mountain News*, ominous. Not at all. The Hoar Brothers would be heard from if they had any complaints to make.

The *Athenæum* says that Mr. Darwin will contribute to the July number of *Mind* a "Biographical Sketch of an Infant," being the record of a series of careful observations on the early mental development of one of his sons.

An envious German writes to the New York *Sun* that Carl Schurz is not a graduate of Bonn, as stated by Attorney-General Devens. He was a student of philosophy of two years' standing only when he was proscribed for political reasons.

Sir Stafford Northcote refused to speak, at one of the banquets given to Gen. Grant because, in the present condition of foreign politics, he did not consider it prudent for a responsible Minister of the Crown to run the risk of getting upon his legs.

Mr. John S. C. Abbott received from Napoleon III. a gold medal of some slight pecuniary value in recognition of his services as the biographer of Napoleon Bonaparte, but he received no other "testimonial," current reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

When the Queen of Holland was dying she uttered a prophecy with respect to the future of her country. She said: "You will never see another Queen of Holland, and a Republic will not take my place. I foresee disastrous calamities for France." She believed that there would be a fresh war between France and Germany, in which the former would be beaten and the latter occupy Holland. This would be a bad affair for Belgium; it is not wonderful that King Leopold is anxious and is strengthening his fortifications.

Mr. Winter, dramatic critic of the New York *Tribune*, now in London, says that Mr. Irving is "an actor of undeniable talent, but so deformed by mannerisms that his abilities are sadly obscured." Mr. Winter's opinion, however, is only valuable where he is not known.

President Hayes delivered his Commencement oration at Kenyon College in "a box-coat with side pockets" because he was too poor to buy a frock coat, and independent enough to do without one. The Commencement season just finishing probably did not develop many young men like him.

The Baltimore *American* cannot call to mind a more discreet traveling party than the one which accompanied the President to New England. All the members of it knew how to make a speech without saying too much, which is, after all, the real secret of successful speechmaking, as it is of successful writing.

Prof. Lowell told the Harvard Seniors at the breakfast he gave them that he was suspended by the Faculty just before his own class-day, in 1838, and was not allowed to join in the festivities of that day. He was rusticated at Concord, and his class-day poem was printed for circulation, since he was forbidden to deliver it.

Croizette, once the favorite actress of the Comedie Francaise, has made a lamentable failure since her return to the boards in the part of *Camille*, the principal female role in the new play, "The Marquis de Villemer." She lost her beauty to a great extent during her recent illness, growing thick and clumsy, while her face wears a haggard expression quite new to her.

In regard to Collector Tutton, who was appointed by President Grant for his services on behalf of the Whisky Ring against Bristow, the Philadelphia *Times* says: "To assume that Tutton can remain in the chief Federal office of the second city of the Union, is to assume that President Hayes and his Cabinet mean to mock this community by honoring one who climbed into position as the price of official perfidy."

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson's speech at the dinner given to President Hayes in Boston was as follows: "Mr. Mayor, I have to return my sincere acknowledgments for your invitation to attend your most welcome entertainment, and I wish I could express in fitting terms my thanks. But I was always a bad speaker, and am more so in my old age. The President, I am sure, will forgive me for endeavoring to sit down."

Mr. Barry Sullivan, the English actor, has lately had a curious operation performed upon his eye. He was accidentally struck by a sword in that sensitive organ some months ago, while playing *Richard III.* The eye has never since completely healed, and the physician concluded that some foreign substance must have lodged in the eyeball. The necessary operation was performed, and an eyelash was removed, which had been thrust in at the point of the sword. Mr. Sullivan is now recovered.

Miss Mary Carpenter, the philanthropist, recently deceased, whose life was a marvel of unselfish devotion and industry, was a sister of Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the eminent scientist, and of the late Dr. Philip P. Carpenter, of Montreal, distinguished for his researches in natural history. It was everyway a remarkable family. Miss Carpenter herself was a Unitarian, and regarded by many of those to whom she applied for assistance as without the pale of Christianity, and therefore hardly deserving of countenance.

A number of American women wrote to Charles Reade, thanking him for his defense of the woman doctors in Edinburg in his new novel. In reply, he acknowledges the courtesy of the letter, and returns thanks for the encouragement it has given him. The American women who seek to become doctors have not, Mr. Reade says, obstacles of so severe a nature to contend with as their English sisters have. The American women have a higher degree of fortitude, and their nation is too brave, chivalrous, and just to persist in siding with the strong against the weak. Mr. Reade wishes he were twenty years younger and in better health, so that he might become the champion of a cause the success of which he has so closely at heart.

Yale was unfortunate this year. It lost the ball-match and the boat-race, and had to suffer the mortification of seeing the President and Cabinet pass by its doors on their way to Harvard. Some of the blame for this last calamity ought to attach, the Yale men think, to Mr. Secretary EVARTS, who was a graduate of Yale, and whose class this year celebrated its anniversary; yet he not only allowed the President to go over to the enemy, but actually went with him for a time, returning to New Haven afterwards. While on the subject of college affairs, it may be well to notice that the victory of Harvard at Springfield will probably result in the transfer of the race-course for the future to New London, Conn., the winning crew being decidedly in favor of the change. One more item: The speaking at Yale this year was said to be remarkably wooden and perfunctory, and the fact is attributed to the dissolution of the two debating societies, the Livonian and the Brothers. The orations were for the most part well written, but badly delivered.

SPRINGFIELD

The Enormous Addition to the Tax-Eating Industry of the State Concocted by the Last Legislature—Its Initiation Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—Gov. Cullom to-day reappointed Gen. H. Hilliard, of Chicago, Adjutant-General of the State.

Under the laws taking effect yesterday, he also appointed the State Board of Health, as follows: Dr. John H. Rauch, allopath; Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Chicago, homeopath; Dr. David Prince, Jacksonville, allopath; Prof. John M. Gregory,

WASHINGTON.

Presidential Utterances of Interest to Machine Manipulators.

The Recent Civil-Service Order Must Be Strictly Lived Up To.

Positions Assumed by the Opposing Forces in the Beef-Slough War.

Diaz's Representative Presents His Claims for Recognition.

A Glance at the Roll of the New House of Representatives.

Reduction of the Public Debt During June, $3,229,199.

THE EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WILSON, OF IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent, speaking of Wilson, of Iowa, and the President's order, says: "Wilson cannot be regarded as a public officer in the sense of the President's order, any more than Commissioners to acknowledge legal documents in the several States can be so regarded. The Pacific Railroad Directors receive no compensation from the Government, and have no powers conferred by the office which would enable them to influence and control conventions and caucuses, as may be done by the class of office-holders possessing power and patronage, and to whom the President's order is specially directed. The United States Directors of the Pacific Railroads are paid by the railroad companies at the rate of $10 per diem for each day actually employed in their service, and allowed mileage when traveling in pursuance of their duties. A few hundred dollars per annum will cover the entire amount paid each Government Director."

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says: "The President, in conversation, expressed himself very decidedly in regard to his civil-service order. It had not been issued, he said, without a full knowledge of the fact that it would cause trouble and cost the Republican party a few votes at the starting, which he felt in time would return. Of the enforcement of the order, President Hayes spoke with great determination, and said the first officeholder who took part in the management of the party would be summarily removed. After the candidates were nominated, Mr. Hayes said, there would be no objection made to an officeholder's voting for them or working, so far as it did not interfere with the discharge of official duties. He did not propose to disfranchise officeholders, but he did not intend to permit them to take part in the management of the party. In regard to the action of the Iowa Convention, President Hayes said the Southern question was settled. What had been done could not be undone, and expressions of opinion on the subject were useless."

THE COLLECTORSHIP AT NEW YORK.

The *Sun* says Fenton denies that the Collectorship of New York has been offered him, and declares that no change is probable.

WILL RESIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The President of the Indiana Republican Association has announced to his friends his intention to call the members together, resign himself, and counsel a dissolution of the Association, in order to comply with the President's orders. This club has heretofore been active in raising money, distributing documents, and arranging means for citizens of their State to go home to vote.

PLEASED WITH IT.

Secretary Sherman does not share in the apprehension of the machine politicians that the party in the country is to go to the "demnition bowwows" on account of the President's Civil-Service order. On the contrary, the Secretary expresses the opinion that that order will have a beneficial effect, in that it will force out of politics an objectionable set of Federal officers who have been manipulating the elections for their own personal interest, and will attract to the Republican party organizations standing nearer the people. The new men who take hold to manage the party interests will work harder and more efficiently, because they will, he said, be stimulated by a hope of reward for their services; and, added the Secretary, "The ones are always stronger than the ins."

THE NEW HOUSE.

A LOOK AT THE ROLL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—A statement was given to the newspapers a few days ago, ostensibly on the authority of Clerk Adams, to the effect that the Democratic majority in the new House, according to his completed roll, would be only eight. This may have been a typographical mistake. From the best evidence attainable, the majority appears to be eighteen. An active Republican, who has had an opportunity of examining the roll filed in the office of Treasurer of the United States, the evidence upon which members are paid, says that it shows it 152 Democrats to 134 Republicans, with seven vacancies. These vacancies are as follows:

First California District, Horace Davis, Republican, and William Piper, Democrat, contestants.

Fourth California District, Peter D. Wigginton, Democrat, and Pacheco, Republican, contestants. Both of these cases are in litigation in the California Courts.

Colorado—Belford, Republican, and Patterson, Democrat, contestants. Belford has the Governor's certificate and is entitled prima facie to his seat. Patterson claimed that the election at which he ran against Belford was illegal, and the Democrats held another election, at which the Republicans did not vote. Clerk Adams has put nobody on the roll from Colorado.

Second Florida District—Horatio Bisbee, Republican, holds the certificate from Gov. Stearns, and Jesse J. Finley, Democrat, a certificate from Gov. Drew. Neither is on the roll, but by

A CURIOUS INCONSISTENCY

Davidson, Democrat, from the First Florida District, who is in exactly the same position as Finley, his competitor being Purman, who holds Stearns' certificate, is placed upon the roll.

Fourth Louisiana District—George L. Smith, Republican, holds Kellogg's certificate; J. B. Elam is the Democratic contestant. Neither is on the roll. The same is the case with contestants from the Sixth District—Charles E. Nast, colored Republican, and Edward Roberts, Democrat.

Third Missouri District—Robert G. Frost, Republican, and L. S. Metcalf, Democrat, contestants. No certificates have been issued by the Governor, and neither claimant is on the roll.

It will be seen according to the above statement that, if the Republicans should succeed in getting their candidates in all seven of the vacancies left by Mr. Adams, an improbable contingency, the Democrats would still have a majority of eleven.

BEEF SLOUGH.

WISCONSIN STEAMBOATMEN VS. THE LOGMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Judge Wilson, of Winona, Minn., representing a large number of interests in Wisconsin and the Northwest, is here to oppose the order of the Department of Justice which appoints Judge Dixon, of Milwaukee, to prosecute the Beef Slough Company for the alleged violation of the navigation laws in floating logs down the Chippewa. Judge Wilson is cooperating with Senator Windom, Senator Allison, ex-Congressman Sawyer and others who are interested in retaining an unrestricted use of the Western rivers for logging purposes. The present action of the Government in regard to the Chippewa River is looked upon as a bad precedent for the entire lumber trade; accordingly great legal and political influences will be used to

DEFEAT THE ORDER

which Congressman Pound succeeded last spring in having made. Judge Wilson will make an argument before the Attorney-General to-morrow. He has prepared a brief in which he makes the following points:

First—That any stream suitable for floating logs may be used for that purpose.

Second—It would be utterly impracticable for Congress to pass acts adapted to all the minute circumstances of the smaller navigable streams of the country, as it is necessary and proper to encourage the development of the various industries and branches of commerce carried on on such streams, and it has not attempted to do so. Congress not having legislated on the subject, it was competent for the State of Wisconsin to authorize the improvement of the Chippewa River in aid of lumbering or log-driving, or in aid of any other branch of commerce thereon.

Third—If the free navigation of the river for steamboats, insisted on by complainants, is navigation free from such partial obstructions and impediments as the interest of society may require, or as the State may authorize in aid of commerce, the simple answer is that free navigation in that sense is

NOT TOLERATED

by the laws of this country.

Judge Wilson denies, however, that the log-driving is a nuisance, and maintains that steamboat men generally do not complain. He intimates that the obstructions of navigation is not the ultimate object of those who complain, but Judge Wilson makes the final point that if the complainants have suffered any grievances, the courts are open to hear their complaints and administer justice freely without delay. It is not necessary, and it hardly seems proper, that either party should enter into such a contest strengthened and supported by the name and quasi authority of the United States. The Attorney-General is therefore requested to

REVOKE THE ORDER,

appointing Judge Dixon as Special Assistant United States Attorney, with authority to prosecute in the name of the United States to restrain and prevent the log-driving. Attached to this document are a number of affidavits, among them that of F. Weyerhauser, of Rock Island, President of the Beef Slough Company, who says that all the damage to boats from logs does not in the aggregate exceed $30 for five years. Another is by William Blasdeloff, of Minneapolis, to the same effect. Blasdeloff says it will be impossible to float out of the Chippewa River the product of the timber country. Another affidavit is by Eli Minder, a pilot on the Chippewa River, who declares that the loose logs do not affect it. There are several affidavits from owners of steamboats used on the Chippewa River to a similar effect.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A GORGEOUS SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—If the *National Republican* has any authority to speak for the Administration, it contains an article this morning which will command the attention of the country. The presumed writer of the article is said to be a special friend of the Private Secretary of the President, Mr. Rogers, and the echo to a great extent of that gentleman's views. In the course of an article on internal improvements the following passage occurs:

"The extent to which aid shall be granted to internal improvements is a subject which will engage an unusual amount of attention in the next Congress. The constitutionality of such appropriations has long been unalterably settled in the affirmative, and their wisdom demonstrated by the benefits which the country has derived from works like the National Road, the Illinois Central Railroad, the Pacific Railroad, and

NUMEROUS OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

made by the assistance of the General Government. Profiting by the experience of the past, there need be no difficulty in so framing the laws as to fully protect the interests of the public, nor need the policy result in any enlargement of the public indebtedness or increase the burden of taxation, for all the aid needed could be afforded by simply ceasing for a time to pay off the public debt as rapidly as we have been doing it, and applying thereof apply a larger portion of our surplus revenues to internal improvements of national importance."

TREASURY MATTERS.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The July statement of the public debt is as follows:

Six per cent bonds	$854,821,850
Five per cent bonds	703,266,950
Four and half per cent bonds	140,350,030
Total coin bonds	$1,697,888,500
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	16,048,880
Legal-tenders	350,828,294
Certificates of deposit	54,960,000
Fractional currency	2,043,132
Coin certificates	41,572,600
Total without interest	479,764,031
Total debt	$2,205,301,392
Total interest	40,482,791
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	$115,122,473
Currency	7,980,274
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	7,963,213
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit	5,948,600
Total in Treasury	136,025,960
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,069,158,223
Decrease of debt during June	3,229,199
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1876	30,781,121
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	64,268,320
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,838,709
Interest paid by the United States	34,018,923
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	8,514,489
Balance of interest paid by the United States	25,504,443

The reduction of the interest charge on the public debt since July 1, 1876, is $1,943,625, which is the result of the funding operation.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the currency has called for a report from the National Banks showing their condition at the close of business on Friday, June 22 ult.

The Comptroller of the currency has made his statement showing the issue and retirement of National Bank notes and legal-tender notes under the act of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1877. The amount of legal-tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring National Bank notes under the act of June 20, 1874, was as follows:

From June 20, 1874, to June 30, 1875	$25,523,060
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	31,020,576
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	12,407,107
Total	$68,800,802

The amount of National Bank notes retired was:

From Jan. 14, 1875, to June 30, 1875	$15,165,181
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	33,797,958
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	25,021,698
Total	$64,035,788

The amount of additional National Bank circulation issued was as follows:

From Jan. 14, 1875, to June 30, 1875	$5,910,825
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	2,411,396
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	12,465,500
Total	$27,794,545

Upon the issue of this additional bank circulation 80 per cent of legal-tender notes have been retired, as follws:

From Jan. 14, 1875, to June 30, 1875	$ 6,228,420
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	8,681,396
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	10,007,952
Total	$ 22,235,868
Total amount of National Bank circulation June 30, 1877	313,630,247

Deducting from this amount the greenbacks now on deposit for the purpose of retiring circulation, $13,933,802, leaves the National Bank circulation $301,681,445.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Secretary Sherman has received an order from London for $14,000,000 of 4 per cents. There will be a call issued for bonds soon by the Treasury Department.

MEXICO.

DIAZ'S REPRESENTATIVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The sole object of Gen. Mata in coming to Washington is to be recognized as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Government, and for this purpose he expects to have an interview with Secretary Evarts as soon as that gentleman returns to Washington. Should he be recognized in that capacity he has full powers to treat for the protection of the Mexican and Texas border. He can foresee no reason why he should not be thus recognized if our Government follow precedents in similar cases, including those heretofore pursued with reference to Mexico.

Gen. Mata, in the course of a conversation tonight, alluded to the desire of his Government to preserve

THE PEACE OF THE FRONTIER,

and in this connection exhibited an interesting and important Executive order addressed to Gen. Trevino on the 18th ult., in which President Diaz ordered him to "move his division to such points as he might deem convenient, with the object of protecting the Mexican frontier, and with the utmost zeal and activity pursue evil-doers that may commit any robberies on Mexican territory, and who may seek to escape to the United States, as well as those who, committing any robberies in the neighboring country, shall come to Mexico fleeing from justice and seeking immunity in Mexican territory."

"Mexico," the President says, "has concluded with the United States an extradition treaty, which was published on the 20th of May, 1862. This treaty is in full force, and you will subject your conduct to the same whenever any criminals captured by your forces be claimed by the military or civil authorities of the neighboring Republic, and those that may have committed any offense stipulated in said treaty, whenever, in order to effect the prosecution referred to, it be necessary to act in accord with the military or civil authorities of the United States, you will invite the same, so that they shall co-operate with you towards the success of the respective operations, and when you, on the other hand, receive a like invitation from said authorities, you will zealously endeavor to accede to it, doing everything in your power in order to capture the criminals. This agreement between commanders and authorities of both countries shall in no case authorize the passing of foreign troops into our territory, an authorization

WHICH CANNOT BE GRANTED

even by the President of the Republic, because Sec. 16, Art. 72, of the Federal Constitution, reserves it exclusively to the Congress of the Union. In obedience to that law you will by no means consent that the troops of the United States enter our territory, and, out of respect to sovereignty of that Republic, you will likewise prevent Mexican forces from trespassing on foreign soil. At the shortest possible time you will communicate to Gen. Ord or the superior commander of the United States forces on the frontier these instructions, acquainting him at the same time with the disposition you may dictate in order to render them effective. You will endeavor to co-operate with said commander with regard to operations to be undertaken with him for the capture of evil-doers and their most effective punishment, giving him to understand that the decrees of the President on this point have no other restrictions but those imposed upon him by international law, the treaties now in force between the two countries, and dignity of the Republic, and, as a consequence of those restrictions, you will inform said commander that as the Government of Mexico cannot allow a foreign force to enter national territory without the consent of the Congress of the Union, and much less that said force shall come to exercise acts of jurisdiction as those expressed in the order of the United States War Department, you will

REPEL FORCE BY FORCE

should invasion take place."

Gen. Mata says that Mexico is as peaceful as could be expected after such a revolution as placed Gen. Diaz in the Presidential chair, and he emphatically denies the truth of the statement that his mission is to negotiate a sale of the five Northern States of Mexico to the United States for $100,000,000, less the amount of our claims against Mexico growing out of the border raids. He says that no Government in Mexico which would propose to alienate any portion of Mexican territory could stand a single day.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SOUTHERN IMPUDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Officers of the Internal Revenue have received notice of a public meeting held in one of the counties of Alabama, called to thank the National Government for the amnesty extended to revenue thieves in Georgia during the last Administration, and calling upon illicit manufacturers to come in and surrender themselves, and promising them amnesty from the present authorities. Of course, no right to extend such promise has ever been given by any one here.

MOSBY

has suffered repulse at last. For some time he has been trying to control the Collectorship at Richmond in favor of one of his friends, but after a long contest the President to-day ordered the appointment of a man Mosby has been making war upon.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A person who claims to have special information as to Ohio politics makes the following statement: "Stanly Matthews is in favor of the unconditional restoration of the double standard, and stands squarely upon the silver-dollar platform, of the unrestrained coinage of the silver dollar, and the payment of the bonds in either gold or silver." The President does not go that far, but favors only a conditional restoration of the double standard, through an international commission, so that the interest of both the creditor and debtor class may be equitably protected. The President will make no authorized statement of his views. He will not be heard from until he sends his first message to Congress, when all doubt on that subject will be removed.

THE GROWLERS.

A complaint has already been made to the President about the recent discharges in the New York Custom-House. It is alleged that Surveyor Sharpe has removed a number of his best subordinates and retained persons whose honesty has long been suspected, and whose efficiency is far below the average. It is also alleged that one of the men appointed by the Committee to recommend officials for removal was on one occasion shown to have taken bribes for passing the baggage of passengers on ocean steamers. Some of the discharged inspectors say their removal is caused by their efforts to break up such practices.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The Postmaster-General prescribes the following as maximum rates to be charged for Government telegraphing during the fiscal year commenced yesterday: One cent per word for each distance of 500 miles or fractional part of 500 miles, addresses and signatures to be counted, and all messages less than twenty-five words to be rated as if containing that number. Not more than 5 cents per word to be paid by the Government, however, if the distance exceeds 2,500 miles, in case the entire distance is traversed by the wires of the same company, and it is provided that if at any time telegraph public rates are so reduced that a message of ten words may be sent to private parties at a less rate than that above prescribed for a twenty-five word Government message, then this order shall be changed accordingly; the intention of the proviso being that in no case shall the Government be compelled to pay more for twenty-five-word message, including address and signature, than the public is required to pay for a ten-word message exclusive of such address and signature. The rates to be paid by the Government for signal service weather reports are fixed at three cents per word for each circuit of 500 miles. This order will materially diminish the cost of the Government telegraphing, by increasing the circuit or unit of distance from 250 miles to 500 miles.

DIED.

Judge Lewald Evans, ex-Representative in Congress from Texas, died here yesterday.

The State Department is in receipt of a letter from United States Minister Bingham, announcing the decease on the 26th ult. of his Excellency Kido Kniu, Privy Councillor to the Emperor of Japan. Mr. Kido was one of the Chief Commissioners to the United States and Europe in 1872, in relation to the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign Powers.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation for the support of the Navy during the fiscal year ending June, 1878, became available yesterday, and officers of the Navy, all of whom have not received their pay during the past three months, will after this date be paid as usual, but they cannot receive back pay due them for April, May, and June until Congress shall make an appropriation for that purpose. Work was resumed at nearly all the navy yards this morning, and quite a large number of workmen were employed. Orders have been given to prepare for the docking and dry-dock at New York; Wachusett, at Boston; Canandaigua and Gaiena, at Norfolk; Nipsic, at Washington; Guinnebang, at Philadelphia; and the Benecia and Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.

EIGHT HOURS' PAY FOR EIGHT HOURS' WORK.

Officers in charge of public work will make their contracts and have work performed upon a basis of ten hours to a day's work, and all persons who desire to work eight hours will be paid for that number of hours only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The commission of John L. Thomas, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, in place of Mr. Wilkins, suspended, was signed by the President to-day.

Hundreds of persons of both sexes called upon the President to-day. Those seeking office were advised to file their papers with the proper department officers.

Assistant-Secretary McCormick took charge of the Treasury Department to-day. Secretary Sherman leaving on his tour of inspection of the life saving service on the North Atlantic coast. Mr. McCormick was besieged by applicants for positions, some of them persons who were only recently removed.

The Public Printer to-day put a large number of compositors to work, and, notwithstanding, hundreds of compositors are still without employment.

ALL THE GOVERNORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—It was announced some time since that the Directors of the Permanent Exhibition would invite the thirty-eight Governors of the United States to meet at Philadelphia in the last week of August. Col. J. R. Payton, of Philadelphia, gives further details of the programme proposed. After a reception at Philadelphia and the round of the exposition, the Governors will be brought to this city, where steps will be taken to familiarize them with the intricacies of commerce and the methods of conducting the public institutions. A subsequent visit to Boston, Salem, Lowell, and other New England manufacturing centres, will enlarge their notions of the productive capacity of the American mills and the superior quality of their goods. The scheme is in the interest of general conciliation, the restoration of commercial confidence, and the financial prosperity of the country. Looking to the future, all these, it is thought, will be aided by bringing the foremost representatives of the various States together, by adding to their knowledge of each other, and by removing many local prejudices that exist between section and section. Col. Payton is here to ask the Produce Exchange and other organized commercial bodies to unite with the civil authorities in extending to the distinguished gentlemen a welcome which will render the object of their reception a success. The idea is favorably received everywhere.

"WITH SINCERE RESPECT," ETC.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Col. Wilkins, Collector of this port, has received no official notification of his suspension from office, although dispatches from Washington state that the commission of Thomas, as Collector, was signed by the President to-day. The following is the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury requesting the resignation of Col. Wilkins:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 22.—*To Col. Edward Wilkins, Collector of Customs, Baltimore.*—DEAR SIR: I am directed by the President to say that under all circumstances, after the fullest consideration and reconsideration of the matter of the Collector of Customs at Baltimore, he has made up his mind that it is his duty to restore John L. Thomas to that place, and I know he does this with sincere respect for your character and position. I have, therefore, to ask that you will at any time before the 1st of July tender your resignation. Very respectfully,

"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary."

To this request of the Secretary Col. Wilkins, June 30, replied, declining to resign. In his reply he says: "Since I have held the office I have endeavored to discharge its duties faithfully and to the best of my ability. The President in his inaugural address, in calling attention to civil service reform, says that a public officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. Your letter gives me the gratifying assurance of the President's sincere respect for my character, and I appeal to the records of your department for evidence of my satisfactory performance of official duties."

OBITUARY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2.—Elder Daniel Bates, an old editor and colaborer with the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Boston, Stonewaller Scott, and others, pioneers in the Christian Church, died at the residence of his son-in-law, in this city, last evening, aged 76. He was well-known in Illinois and the Northwest, and was a native of Virginia.

MORE IRREGULARITIES.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Receiver of the American Popular Life-Insurance Company states that the books are full of irregularities. They show that the officers have either been guilty of fraud or perjury.

LAKE GENEVA.

The Favorite of All Western Summer Resorts—Health and Recreation for Everybody.

What Will Be Done There on the Fourth.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, July 2.—Each recurring summer proves more and more that Geneva Lake is the most distinguished and satisfactory of all Western warm-weather resorts. The magnificent natural advantages of the place, enhanced by lavish improvements, and the high character of all its regular and transient patrons, make it the most desirable of places in which to enjoy the summer months.

Chief among the adjuncts to its attractiveness is the Whiting House; a handsome, superbly, managed hotel under the immediate supervision of its proprietor, genial Mr. Dave Whiting. Geneva Lake is a noble sheet of water some three miles wide and ten long, and the Whiting House sits close by its edge on the northern end. Of course by the time the hot south winds of summer have swept over the ten miles of Geneva's cool surface they are metamorphosed into grateful breezes, and dwellers in the Whiting House receive all the benefit thereof. When I add that this excellent hotel is nicely furnished, that the rooms are cosy, the beds tempting, the table redundant with all the good things of the season, the service prompt and courteous, it will be seen that Geneva Lake has manifold reasons for its popularity.

The lake itself teems with fine grainey fish, and is a paradise for anglers. The stock is inexhaustible, and if it were not artificial means are resorted to to keep up the supply. Mr. N. K. Fairbank, who has an elegant villa here, takes such a practical interest in the place that within the past year he has put in 7,500,000 young fish. Yacht-racing is a favorite diversion, and amateur yachting and boating is in constant force. Mr. Whiting sees that all these auxiliaries to a happy season are afforded his guests, and what with yachting, rowing, fishing, driving, and no mosquito pests, one must be indeed hard to suit who cannot find diversion, recreation, and restored health at Lake Geneva.

Numbers of charming private residences here, belonging to Chicago's most esteemed citizens, are occupied by their families the entire summer. It is but three hours over the Northwestern Road from here to the city, and to do business in Chicago and live here is quite possible. The Whiting House, which is the only elegant public sojourning place at Geneva Lake, is honorable in its rates, and board for longer or shorter periods is obtainable by addressing its proprietor.

The Fourth will be merrily celebrated here, a fine programme having been arranged. This includes aquatic sports of all kinds,—yacht, boat, scrub, tub, and other races. To those seeking a sensible health-giving holiday I would say, come out to Lake Geneva and have such a pleasant time as will cause you to hold the day in long remembrance as one of the most enjoyable Fourths of your entire life.

WANDERER.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

HILTON'S SOLILOQUY.

Thusly to himself one day did muse
The would-be persecutor of the Jews:
"Old Stewart's actions I must surpass,
Else the populace will term me an ass.

"From childhood the Jews I have hated;
The very name upon my nerves has grated.
Some base calumny against them I'll invent,
And ne'er quit until my rage is spent.

"But the puzzle is how to begin.
Accuse them of dishonesty is too thin;
Some other plan I must devise,
So Gentiles the race will despise.

"Ha! at last my fertile brain has hatched a way:
Jews, as usual, at my hotel will want to stay;
I'll then instruct the clerk to explain
That Jews henceforth I cannot entertain.

"'Why is this?' they naturally will exclaim.
Then, in my impressive voice, I will proclaim
That Jews the Gentiles contaminate;
Therefore must they my premises evacuate."

S. M. G. (A JEW).

NIAGARA-FALLS FRAUDS.

Niagara Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

At length we reached the Village of Suspension Bridge. It is a small town, with small wooden houses and shops, and is the most unsightly and dirtiest place on the continent, excepting some of the mining towns in our own happy Commonwealth. We drove through several streets, down a steep little hill, and stopped before a great arch of brown stone, thick, and heavy, and solid, with a little wooden house at one side. It was the entrance to the bridge.

The driver stopped. A distinguished-looking gentleman in black broadcloth and a white tie came out and waited expectantly by the carriage door. I looked at him with pleasure, he was so sleek and nice, as if the little house had been a bandbox.

"The toll is 25 cents," said the driver.

"Indeed!" said I; "cheap enough."

There was a pause. The sleek gentleman looked embarrassed. He held out his hand.

"You are to pay it," said the driver.

"Oh," said I; and I paid it like a lamb. We drove slowly across the bridge. Ten dollars flew on the one hand and $2 an hour on the other will make any driver conscious of his responsibilities. But at last we got over; we were in Canada, on the soil of the Empress of India, etc., etc. God bless her; of course, but her roads are muddy.

We had gone a very short distance—100 yards at a venture—when we came to a toll-gate. I got out your roll of greenbacks. A sweet, freckled-faced Canadian beauty came to the door and charged me 15 cents. Another hundred yards, another toll-gate. I cannot mention them all, there were too many; some of them kept by blear-eyed Kanucks, others by very positive Yankees. We dragged our way along.

Half-way up the three miles on the Canadian side we stopped before the great Niagara Falls Museum, a big frame building with a big garden, and bears and monkeys skipping about unchained, a huge canvas painting of Indians, and camels, and cataracts stretched across the front of the building, giving an air of grandeur to the whole.

"This is the Museum of Indian Curiosities," said the driver. "Will you go in?"

No, no Indian curiosities. We drove on till a man with a handful of dintypes stepped into the middle of the road and stopped us with:

"Take your picture this morning, sirr? The only view of the entire Falls can be had from this point. Take the carriage, the falls, and yourself, all in the same picture, for $1."

There were some advantages in having the picture taken; so it was taken and we drove on again.

In a few minutes we stood in front of the Horse-Shoe Fall. It was very rapid. A man and woman, both dressed in yellow oil-cloth, and each carrying a long staff, came out of a little shanty that crossed the entrance to a stairway that led down beneath the fall. They were the guides who take visitors under the falls, and I was their victim. Fare, $1.

Then we turned around and started back. I was just wondering where the enthusiastic tourists got their ideas of the grandeur of the falls, when I saw a sign nailed to a tree. "Nowhere Can—the sublimity and Grandeur of The Falls be seen but from the great elevator. 50 cents." This, of course, explained it, and I took 50 cents' worth of grandeur and sublimity from "the great elevator."

We started for home again. It was after 11, and my business with several millionaires required that I should be in the hotel by 12. It was more than an hour's drive by the suspension bridge. We were almost in front of the entrance to the new suspension bridge, which spans the river just below the falls, and I suggested to the driver that we cross by that.

"Oh, no," said he, "that wouldn't do. The toll's $1 on that bridge." A little expostulation induced him to take $1 worth of new bridge. In the meantime we were in front of the hotel again, having been gone a trifle over three hours. The driver generously agreed to "call it three hours." I smeet the bill for three hours of what they facetiously call amusement at Niagara Falls:

Carriage for three hours	$ 6.00
Suspension bridge toll	25
Four toll-gate fees	60
One tintype picture	1.00
Guide under the falls	1.00
Sublimity from the elevator	50
Toll over the new bridge	1.00
Total	$10.35

There is not included in this little bill the 25 cents entrance-fee to the park surrounding the edge of the American Fall, because I did not go in. It is the lineal descendants of the revolutionary owners of this land who have inclosed the American side of the falls, and charge a quarter of a dollar to see them, and who charge a dollar toll on their bridge. Niagara is a great natural curiosity in more ways than one.

IN GREECE.

Piatras Correspondence Detroit Free Press.

Behind the harbor rose blue cone-like peaks, like the hills in a school-atlas, but their names gave us a start, for on the right was Erymanthus and Hymettus, and on the left Parnassus and Helicon! A sloping hill was crowned with the gray demi-lunes and flanking walls of a Byzanto-Genoese fortress in good preservation, into which we forthwith climbed, and were received with courtesy by the curiously-dressed officers, who showed us the surpassingly fine view from the citadel, embracing the four classic peaks I have just named, the historic waters of Actium and Lepanto, Missolonghi, famed for its heroic defense against the Turks and for Byron's death, and in the blue distance the isthmus and ruins of Corinth.

A richly-dressed old warrior, in full Albanian costume, who most gallantly assisted the ladies over all the steep and rough places, took us down into the courtyard of the castle, filled with mountaineers, gossiping, gambling, smoking, and singing, whom, he explained to us, were brigands captured in the mountains and serving out their terms of imprisonment; and the officers told us, as we left the castle, that our courteous friend was the chief of the band, and was in for life.

This is the castle that sustained the siege that was raised by the miraculous apparition of St. Andrew, who led the relieving force to victory, for which he is, of course, brevetted Patron Saint of Patras. We found the streets unpaved; the houses built over arcades covering the pavement (a sure indication of hot summers); the Cathedral with an earthen floor, but full of paintings of the curious Byzantine school, and the large public square crowded with little tables set out in the open air, around which groups were gravely and silently sipping their coffee, or bobnobbing their Cyprus wine. For they are a grave and silent people, strongly contrasting with the noisy, voluble Italians we have just left. I found to my surprise that the American dollar and half-dollar were in current circulation here, which was more than I could say for it in its native land when I left it.

Here we began to notice the peculiar Greek physiognomy and costume; the high forehead; the straight, thin, pointed nose; the eyebrows at right angles to this feature; the lithe, slender figures, all skin, muscle, and bone; their dark-olive complexions quite as swarthy as that of our Indians; the black, dreamy, contented, clouded eyes. And the high red or white fez cap with blue tassel; the blue or red open-sleeved and profusely-embroidered jacket; the great broad sash covering the waist and stomach, with the leathery belt for weapons and cartridges worn above it, and the pouch like a holster dangling in front for pipes, tobacco, coppers, knives, daggers, and such other handy things; and the "*fustanella*," the oddest kind of huge baggy breeches, falling around the knees and between the legs like a petticoat. Red gaiters and pointed red shoes topped off this remarkable costume, while many wore tight gallicaskins to the knee, and a white frilled kilt or full petticoat depending from the waist; and others were bare-legged from this garment downward, and wore heavy, hooded, shaggy cloaks of black or gray goat's hair. And the peasants trooping in from the fields, with crooks over their shoulders, and scrip and water-bottle slung at the waist, and dressed in goat's or sheep's skins throughout, had a most Scriptural look, like St. Joseph's brethren going out to sell him for envy of his fashionable Parisian cost. I failed to see much difference in the dress of the women and that of the men, except that the dear creatures wore long gold tassels to their fezzes, and had their long hair braided with chains of coins. And, contrary to the rule applying to the human form divine, but like that of the lower animals, the men were far handsomer than the women, who were not good-looking at all.

It was queer in the streets to see the signs over the shops—here, in the entrance-halls to the dwellings, and even the scrawling and whittling of boys on doors and street-corners in the ancient Greek letter we used to study at school. And queerer still to hear the names of historic fame called around in the streets; to listen to dirty, slip-shod, unkempt slatterns calling to ragged boys and girls playing in the gutters by the classic names of A-ris-ti-des! Cal-lim-a-chus! The-od-ors! or Zoe-e-e! Only think of turning up and spanking Themistocles, boxing Xenophon's ears, or wiping Euphrosyne's dirty nose! It was like a burlesque page of the Anabasis or the Cyropædia. Does it not remind you of the Western orator who dodged with Diogenes, ripped with Euripides, stuffed with Aristophanes, socked with Socrates, and canted with old Cantharides?

IN ROUMANIA.

Bucharest Correspondence Boston Journal.

To the experienced traveler there frequently comes a feeling of intense weariness at a constant succession of novel and curious sights; but it would be difficult to grow weary over the thousand new types that one sees in these long Roumanian journeys. Let us stop at a railway-station, where a gently-tinkling bell warns the traveler to be ready the third or fourth time that it peals forth its melodious chime. A group of peasant men and women, and bright-eyed, brown-faced little children, huddle at the fence with long strings of wild cherries in their hands, and scream at you the price and the special excellence of their wares. As the moments decrease the clamor rises, whereupon the station-guard, picking up a huge bush, which he always kept handy, bestows harmless blows right and left until the peasants retreat. Not an atom of rage seems to enter the heart of any one of these simple folk at being thus rudely pushed aside. The lamb-like manner in which they allow themselves to be pulled about is past all comprehension for the American mind. Around a well at the station a dozen Roumanian troopers are stationed, each waiting his turn to drink from the huge bucket which comes up dripping with cool water. The little maidens who offer Adam's ale in long jugs, or in bits of pottery resembling a pudding-dish, or green colors, find no customers, and look sullenly at the well which spoils their trade. Near the formidable-looking office which has Commissary of Police written over it, and in the door of which a dark-haired young fiend, in a white tunic, black trousers, and jack-boots, lolls negligently, with his hand upon his sword, stands a little company of conscripts, young fellows of all sizes,—some of them so diminutive that they seem hardly able to carry a long gun. A massive Montenegrin, with huge mustaches, and with his rich costume full of startling colors, with his girdle filled with knives and pistols, with his round red cap shrouded in mourning because of the downfall of the Servian Empire of old and the triumph of the Turks,—a fine specimen Montenegrin strolls up and down the platform, the object of infinite admiration on the part of the Roumanian soldiery. The Russian officer, with his blond hair cut square away in the back of his neck, so that his head appears to have been whittled out of a block,—although he certainly is a thousand removes from a blockhead,—is to be seen humbly following the footsteps of his master. Waiting for the train-master to find them a seat in a coupe, stand half-a-dozen Roumanian beauties, whose languishing eyes, plump forms, and gracious manners not lost upon their Sclavic visitors; and, chatting with these ladies, the young Roumanian officers, holding their hats in their hands, stand respectfully by. Meantime a long, lank, fierce-looking Circassian, whose lengthy blue coat would give him an almost clerical appearance in my eyes, were it not for the row of cartridges which he wears in a species of belt stretched across his breast, walks solemnly up and down the platform, and seems inwardly annoyed that the struggle has not begun long ago. His elongated form, his sad, almost whimsical face, rendered still more peculiar by the huge cap of Astrakan or fur,—I have not been able to decide by which it is surmounted,—and his measured march, are in striking contrast to the puny form, almost black skin, wild features, and flowing hair of the Bohemian, the gypsy who stands in a corner, shifting from one foot to the other in a modest, deprecatory manner, as if admitting that he knows he is a cumberer of the soil and ought to be cut off. Sometimes these Bohemians are not so modest or timid as the type I have selected on this occasion.

DISTILLERY SEIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 2.—The South Side Redistilling Company's Works were to-day seized by Deputy-Collector Buckley under a charge of running crooked. Buerbach & Hontzfulder, proprietors, were out of town at the time, but employes were arrested and released on their own recognizance.

A SUPERB BLOOD DEPURENT.

Upon the action of the kidneys, bladder, and bowels depends the depuration of the blood. It is by promoting the activity of

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Local Deposits Stationary and Discounts Decreasing.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—Hogs Weak—Provisions Steady, but Easier.

Wheat Strong---Corn Firmer---Little Change in Other Breadstuffs.

Stocks of Produce, and Movement from the Seaboard.

FINANCIAL.

The discount business is not active, and more than one heavy capitalist is putting part of his money into the 4 per cents in their desperation. When no profit can be made out of money borrowed at 3 and 4 per cent, it is evident how dull business and enterprise must be. The loan market remains for another year in the condition of to-day, investments of floating capital in the 4 per cents may prove remunerative. But those purchasing them have to bet against a revival of the business of the country, against good crops, and against the success of the Russians. If the business interests of the country should prosper again, there would be a demand for available capital at rates much more remunerative than 4 per cent. If the crops should be good, the loan market would be likely to tighten, and negotiable paper would again become a 7 or 10 per cent security. The success of the Russians would almost certainly extend the war to other nations, and the temporary effect of that upon this country would be equivalent to a natural revival of prosperity. Any of these causes would depreciate securities generally, and only a fall of 5 per cent within a year would be needed to make an investment in the 4 per cents a losing one.

Rates of discount at the banks were 8@10 per cent to regular customers; on the street the usual variations on bank rates are made.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 60@75c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $4,100,000.

GOLD, SILVER, AND FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs under date of June 17:

The Bombay papers have been drawing attention to the extraordinary increase in the amount of jewelry and personal ornaments tendered for sale at the Presidency Mint as affording a sure test of the scarcity with which the famine is pressing on the people. The published figures are certainly startling. The value of silver ornaments tendered from January to October, 1876, averaged from £300 to £900 monthly, and this rose in November to over £6,000, and since then has increased to £10,000, and was in May over £80,000. It is a well-known fact that the purchase of ornaments is the Indian peasant's usual way of investing his savings, and that these are hidden as long as possible. This remarkable increase, therefore, in the value of petty jewelry brought to the Mint clearly indicates great distress among the lower orders, and is well described in the *Times of India* as "a sure famine meter." There is an observable increase also in the gold ornaments offered for sale, showing that the pressure is beginning to affect the middle classes.

NOT A RAILROAD ORGAN.

The *Indicator*, of Wall street, whatever it may be, is certainly not a railroad organ. In its Saturday issue it handles half a dozen leading roads in the most unglowed style. The Illinois Central is declared to be bankrupt. The next dividend is to be small, forced, and a mere cover to enable the Directors to scamper out of their holdings of stock. The Chicago & Alton Road is "understood" to have taken advantage of the short interest in the market to sell a portion of the stock in its Treasury. The *Indicator* says that the decrease in its earnings has been enormous, however, that even with the addition of the sum received from the sale of the stock, it will be impossible for it to pay a dividend in September, except by borrowing money. New York Central, according to the same authority, owes all its strength to persistent bulling. This statement agrees with that made by the Wall street correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* that on several occasions lately nothing has saved the stock from a severe break but the vigorous purchases of its friends.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.

The vote of the Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad to issue bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 on the main line, has produced some perplexity in the minds of those interested. Conflicting reports are in circulation as to the purpose for which the money obtained is to be used. The New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks:

The bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western now consist of a second mortgage for $1,683,000; convertible bonds for $900,000, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg first $370,900, and second $209,000, making a total of $2,812,900. It is said that the issue of the consolidated mortgage for $10,000,000 has been in contemplation for some time, and that it was at first suggested that the proceeds, after retiring the above named liens for $2,812,900, could properly be applied to the purchase of sufficient Morris & Essex stock to at least give the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western the control of that corporation. Whether or not this is the real purpose of issuing the mortgage is not known. It is reported, however, that purchases of Morris & Essex stock in considerable amounts have recently been made, and it is possible that even now the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western people have secured the controlling interest in that corporation. If, on the other hand, this was not the object of the Company in authorizing the issue of this mortgage for $10,000,000, it indicates that the finances of the corporation are in such a condition that funds will be required to meet obligations that have already accrued or those that will accrue.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

The latest volume of Poor's *Manual* reports 73,508 miles of railroad in operation, with a total paid up capital of $2,248,358,372. Of this, $937,024,872, about 41 per cent, received dividends. The total of dividends paid last year was $68,039,668, equivalent to 3.03 per cent of the total capital, and 7.26 per cent of the dividend-paying capital. The roads on which dividends were paid may be classified geographically as follows:

	Total.	Total stock.	Miles.	Total stock.	Dividend-paying stock.	Amount of dividends.
Eastern States	23,741	$2,246,358,372	37,972	$937,024,872	$729,028,699	$68,039,668
Southern States	13,795		3,109	108,042,310	6,707,577	377,979
Western States	26,307		26,307	1,204,291,210	722,320,122	67,661,689
Pacific States	9,665		8,556	304,000,000	177,994,351	13,999,999
Total	73,508		37,972	$937,024,872	$729,028,699	$68,039,668

ARKANSAS BONDS.

The Little Rock *Daily Gazette*, of June 30, replies to the demand of some of its exchanges that not a dollar of the Holford or Levee Bonds should be paid, as no benefit accrued to the people. It says:

So far as our knowledge extends very little benefit "accrued" from the old Real Estate Bank bonds. But we are tied hand and foot because we have acknowledged their validity. The question with all the worthless old bonds is how to get rid of them on the most honorable terms. There is precious little difference in the new and the old when the moral obligations is considered. We are not the champion of any of the bonds of Arkansas, but if we are legally bound it behooves us to get out of the best terms possible.

Both parties in this debate seem to hold the lender morally accountable for the use made of the loan by the borrower.

LOWER RATES OF INTEREST ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY.

Some of the largest estates in New York—the Astors, Stuyvesants, and the like—have been loaning on real estate for some time at 6 per cent. The Mutual Life-Insurance Company has announced that it will follow the example of the Bowery Savings Bank, and reduce its rates of mortgage interest from 7 to 6 per cent. This reduction applies not only to future loans, but to those already made. The amount loaned on real estate by the Mutual was, on December last, $60,856,200.18. The Equitable has been making loans for two months past at 6 per cent. The Emigrant Industrial and the Seaman's Savings Banks have also made public a reduction of their interest charges to 6 per cent.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized the past week:

2,262—Second National Bank of Manchester, N. H. Authorized capital, $150,000; paid-in capital, $100,000. Aretas Blood, President; Josiah Carpenter, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 20, 1877.

2,263—First National Bank of Shenandoah, Iowa. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid-in capital, $25,000. Thomas H. Read, President; A. J. Crose, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 22, 1877.

THE BONANZA MINES.

The bullion produced by the bonanza mines is now half gold and half silver. Up to the 23d ult. the Consolidated Virginia had turned out in June $448,243, and the California $975,210.

THE FUTURE PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

The Mining Record, New York:

An eminent European geologist, Her Edward Suess, Professor of Geology, of the University of Vienna, has recently published a work of great scientific research and ability, in which, as the result of his geological studies, he emphatically pronounces the establishment of a single gold standard as an utterly impracticable measure, because the supply of gold within a few centuries must so sensibly decrease as to produce a dearth of that metal.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Baltimore Gazette, Friday, June 29.

At the Stock Board here to-day the market was again weak for Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shares, and for nearly all railway bonds, but especially so for the bonds of the connections of the Baltimore & Ohio Road. The sales of Baltimore & Ohio, which were all at the First Board, add up 140 shares at $94. $93¾@93¾, but it closed regular way at $92 bid, $95 asked, though it was offered, seller 60, at $90.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 104¾@105⅝ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95⅝@94⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	488	490¾
France	5.18¾	5.17½
Belgium	5.18¾	5.17½
Switzerland	5.18¾	5.17½
Germany	95	95¼
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	27	27¼
Austria		47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
*United States 6s of '81	111½	111¾
*U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	106¾	106¾
*U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	106¾	106¾
*U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	111¾	112
United States 10-40s	112¾	113¼
United States new 5s, registered	111	112
United States currency 6s, ex. int.	122½	

*Ex. coupon.

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds	*109	*110
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage	*109	*110
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan	*109	*110
Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds, long	*****	105¾
North Chicago (L. Park)	*97½	*****
West Park bonds	*97	*****
City Railway, South Side	100	*****
City Railway, West Side	177½	*****
City Railway, North Side	127	*****
Traders' Insurance Company	125	*****
Chamber of Commerce	69	70
West Division Railway 7 per cents	104¾	*****
Exposition stock	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Gold opened at 105¼, advanced to 105¾, and closed at 105⅜. Carrying rates 1¼ to 2 per cent. Borrowing rates 1, 1½, and 2 per cent, and flat.

Silver at London 53¾ pence. Here, silver bars 124¾ in greenbacks and 118 in gold. Silver coin ⅝ discount.

Governments were active and firm.

Railroad bonds were strong. St. Joe 8s convertible advanced to 92.

State securities were dull.

The stock market in the morning was strong and higher, especially for coal stocks. The advance ranged from ¼ to 4, the latter Morris & Essex, which rose from 64 to 68. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced from 36 to 38¾, Delaware & Hudson from 33¼ to 37, New York Central from 54 to 55, Michigan Central from 40 to 41½, and Rock Island from 90¾ to 91½. The market was unsettled during the afternoon, and lost much of its early buoyancy. The decline from the highest point of the day ranged ⅜ to 2¾. There was a break in Delaware & Hudson from 37¼ to 34¾, affected also other coal stocks, and also the general list. Morris & Essex declined from 68¼ to 66¾, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 38¾ to 37, Michigan Central from 41¼ to 40⅝, New York Central from 91¾ to 91, Lake Shore from 48¼ to 47⅞, Western Union from 58¾ to 58¾, and Rock Island from 91½ to 91¼. Hannibal & St. Joe was an exception to the general market, rising to 14⅜ for common and to 30¾ for preferred. At the final close there was a slight reaction in some cases. Transactions were 130,000 shares, of which 5,700 were New York Central, 11,000 Lake Shore, 3,700 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Paul preferred, 9,000 Delaware & Hudson, 4,000 St. Joes, 40,000 Lackawanna, 25,000 Morris & Essex, and 19,000 Western Union.

Money market easy; 1½@2.

Prime mercantile paper, 3@5.

Customs, $292,000.

Treasury disbursements, $678,000.

Clearings, $14,000,000.

Sterling steady; actual business, 487¼ long, 480¾ short.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	111¾	New 4½s	108¾
New	109¾	10-40s	112¾
Coupons, '67	106¾	Central Pacific	112
Coupons, '68	112	Currency	123
New 5s	112		

STOCKS.

Western Union	58¾	Northwestern pfd.	45
Quicksilver	13¼	C., C., C. & I.	29
Quicksilver preferred	33	Del., Lack. & W.	91
Pacific Mail	19½	Rock Island	91¼
Mariposa	12	St. Paul	19¾
Mariposa preferred	25	St. Paul preferred	61¼
Adams Express	93	Wells-Fargo	84
Fort Wayne	84	Ohio & Miss.	14
American Express	43	Canton	82½
United States Express	41¼	Terre Haute, pfd.	14
New York Central	91¼	C. & A.	82½
Erie	16¾	C., C. & I. preferred	101
Erie preferred	16	Ohio & Mississippi	2¾
Harlem	127¼	D., L. & W.	97½
Harlem preferred	136	C. & P. Tel.	19
Michigan Central	40⅝	Missouri Pacific	11½
Panama	130	Ontario	9½
Union Pacific, stock	64	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14⅜
Lake Shore	47⅞	Central Pacific bonds	97
Illinois Central	58½	Quicksilver bonds	103
Cleveland & Pittsburg	75¾	U. P. land-grants	105¾
Northwestern	19¼	U. P. sinking-fund	93¾
STOCKS.			
Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, new	31
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri	105¾
Virginia, old	32		

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—At the Stock Exchange, Baltimore & Ohio sold at 93, and closed with 91 bid and none offered; no sales of Marietta first; closed 87 bid; 90 asked; seconds sold at 82¾; closed 32¼ bid; 32½ asked; thirds sold at 95½; closed 9½ bid; 9¾ asked.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Gold 105¼@105¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 513¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 2.—Consols, money, and account, 97⅞.

United States Bonds—'65s, 105½; '67s, 106¼; 10-40s, 109¼; new 5s, 108¾.

New York Central, 86; Erie, 6¼; preferred, 15; Illinois Central, 52.

PARIS, July 2.—Rentes, 100f 85c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, July 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fillmore st, 60 8-10 ft s of Campbell av, n f, 24 ×124¾ ft, dated June 20 ..... $ 5,000
South Harbor st, 227 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 38½×110 ft (with other property), dated May 9 4,200
Deahlell st, 189 3-10 ft n of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 24×124 ft, dated June 12 970
West Taylor st, 96 ft e of Oakley st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 9, 1876 1,000
Lot 8, in Central Park Second Addition, dated Aug. 9, 1876 1,000
Bushnell st, 72 ft n of Hoyne st, e f, 163×125 ft, with buildings, dated June 29 800
Sixteenth st, 116¾ ft w of Blue Island av, s f, undivided ½ of 14x100 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 6 2,500
Ayres court, 102 ft s of West Chicago av, e f, undivided ¼ of 24x100 ft, with buildings, dated July 2 800
Park st, 225 ft n of Evergreen st, e w f, 50x 150 ft, dated July 2 2,500
West Taylor st, 175 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 25x 100 ft, dated July 2 2,100
Peoria st, 150 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated June 22 5,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN 8 RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Champlain av, s w cor of Forty-second st, s f, 25x134 ft, with building, dated June 30 ..... $ 4,000
Forty-ninth st, 667 ft w of Madison av, s f, 40½ x167 6-10 ft, dated June 1 3,000
Forty-ninth st, near s w cor of Stewart av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated July 2 800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning: there was no session of the Board the corresponding day last year.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	6,061		4,750	
Wheat, bu	14,580		16,237	
Corn, bu	173,076		376,421	
Oats, bu	53,469		41,154	
Rye, bu	780		83,075	
Barley, bu	2,460		1,375	
Grass seed, lbs	98,388		70,676	
Flax seed, lbs	25,786			
Pig iron, lbs	20,455		20,455	
C. meats, lbs	277,520		1,276,047	
Beef, brls			76	
Pork, brls			406	
Lard, lbs	41,940		25,354	
Tallow, lbs	18,755		20,000	
Butter, lbs	276,120		223,790	
Live hogs, No	6,639		2,130	
Cattle, No	707		2,864	
Hides, lbs	96,360		140,740	
Highwin's, brls	52		150	
Coal, tons	525,127		253,480	
Potatoes, bu	2,880			
Coal, tons	9,683		1,099	
Hay, tons	70		35	
Lumber, ft	6,056		2,150	
Shingles, No	2,737		692	
Salt, brls	4,573		4,100	
Poultry, lbs				5,150
Poultry, coops	2		15	
Eggs, pkgs	476		155	191
Cheese, boxes	3,632	1,610	724	186
Beans, bu	46		44	68

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 4,480 bu wheat, 1,132 bu corn, 100 bu oats, 2,497 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 17 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 8 cars No. 2 spring, 12 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do (41 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 67 cars and 22,500 bu high-mixed corn, 14 cars new do, 21 cars new mixed, 187 cars and 10,900 bu No. 2 do, 103 cars rejected do, 41 cars no grade (434 corn); 6 cars white oats, 16 cars No. 2 do, 31 cars rejected do (53 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do, 1 car No. 3 barley, 4 cars rejected do. Total (537 cars), 256,000 bu. Inspected out: 11,001 bu wheat, 333,583 bu corn, 13,000 bu oats, 27,497 bu rye, 2,748 bu barley.

The following statement shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	37,260	77,593	48,770	248,180
By canal		14,973		
To Buffalo	1,920	67,000	787,839	74,000
To Ogdensburg	100		32,087	
To Huron	200		68,972	900
To other U. S. ports	405	14	9,368	4,320
To Collingwood			50,366	
To Kingston		14,900	40,095	
Totals	39,875	174,575	1,037,227	327,400
Taken for city		18,642	3,905	7,000

Also, 7,001 bu rye by rail, 80 bu do to Huron, 4,289 bu do taken for city; 3,035 bu barley by rail, 23,638 bu do to Buffalo, 20,570 bu do to Kingston, and 3,585 bu do taken for city consumption.

The Board of Trade decided yesterday to hold no business session to-day, in addition to the usual holiday on the Fourth. We believe it is the first success for the gentleman who wrote the resolution.

The New York telegram yesterday contained the valuable information that August new wheat was offered at $1.60, with $1.35 bid.

A member of the Board of Trade asks how it is that "regular" winter lard can be represented by receipts dated July 2?

A member of the Board of Trade, just returned from a trip to Jacksonville, Bloomington, and other points near the central line of this State, reports that the crops are almost uniformly promising well. They are cutting rye, with a fair yield in prospect.

Trading on 'Change yesterday was somewhat mixed. The phrases "old style" and "new style" were often heard, and many did not seem to understand the difference. The new style is the fact that on all grain contracts made since last Sunday the grain to be regular on delivery must have five days to run on 1st prox. per bu storage, instead of 2c, as heretofore. This might seem to make contracts made this week 4c higher than those made last week for same delivery, and transactions at the opening of the season were generally on this basis; but the difference afterwards narrowed down to ¼@¾c. The reason for this is understood to be the fact that a good deal of the grain now here is being carried against August contracts. The old rate of 2c per bu carried with it additional storage at the rate of ¼c for fifteen days, while the subsequent storage under the new rule is ¼c for ten days; so that in carrying thirty days after the first storage term has expired, the old rate is ¼c in favor of the holder of the grain, as compared with the new. Settlements of previously existing contracts for July were mostly made yesterday at about ¼c below the regular trading price on new deals; and the settlements were all the more numerous as grain deliveries were very light. Not a single bushel of July wheat was delivered in the morning, so far as heard from, and those of corn were small. The deliveries of other grain were moderate in volume, and those of provisions rather free.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Provisions were steady, while wheat was stronger in an irregular way, and corn was firmer with little fluctuation. Trading was more active because it was generally expected that there will be a couple of holidays (so decided near 1 o'clock), and many operators did not care to carry their responsibilities over till Thursday, while the weather was favorable to strength. The storm of Sunday night was followed by atmospheric conditions which were not satisfactory to those who hope for settled weather, the sky being overcast, and threatening more rain. The shipping movement was rather slow, but it is expected that the coming weekly statement will show a further decrease in our stocks in store, that of corn being reduced to less than 2,500,000 bu, and that of wheat to about 475,000 bu, only two-thirds of which is No. 2.

Dry goods were in fair request, and were firm. No changes were apparent in the grocery market. Business was all that could reasonably be expected, and prices of most descriptions were held with positive firmness. Sugars, coffees, and rice were especially firm. The dried-fruit market had no new features. Prunes were strong, and raisins also were held at full figures. Fish were in good demand, and ruled firm. The butter and cheese markets were about steady, quotations remaining as before. Bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood were unchanged. There was a light movement in oils, paints, and colors at Saturday's quotations.

Lumber was fairly active at the yards and dull at the sale-docks. The offerings of cargoes were fair, and two-inch stuff was salable, but other grades were slow. Prices were unchanged. The wood market was active and firm. The supply is increasing. Building materials continue in moderate demand. Salt was fairly active. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Broom-corn was in moderate request and firmly held by dealers, who now own about all the crop. The offerings of potatoes were liberal and prices were lower, closing weak. Green fruits were stronger, owing to smaller receipts. Poultry was scarce and firm.

Lake freights were in moderate demand, and a shade firmer at 1½c for corn to Buffalo in large vessels, and 2c on small do. Room was taken for 18,000 bu wheat and 190,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged on grain at 30c per 100 lbs to New York and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were easier at 5c above grain figures.

The stock of flour in Chicago is estimated at 37,000 brls, against 45,980 brls a month ago, and 46,620 brls a year ago.

The stock of pork in New York is reported at 39,804 brls, against 50,372 brls a month ago, and 32,899 brls a year ago.

The stock of lard in New York is 37,380 tcs, against 43,418 tcs a month ago, and 47,101 tcs a year ago.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending June 30, '77.	Week ending June 23, '77.	Week ending July 1, '76.
Flour, brls	28,792	23,376	66,760
Wheat, bu	166,932	176,541	1,266,808
Corn, bu	705,384	508,009	2,030,412
Oats, bu	9,240	5,262	356,200
Rye, bu	68,963	87,652	
Barley, bu	8,003	77,912	
Pork, brls	4,604	4,045	4,627
Lard, lbs	3,146,001	2,970,806	3,354,407
Bacon, lbs	5,393,734	4,017,122	1,107,448

*From seven points.

The exports for the week before last included 295 brls pork, 912,000 lbs lard, and 802,000 lbs meats, in addition to the above.

GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

	June 30, 1877.	June 23, 1877.	July 1, 1876.	July 3, 1875.
Wheat, bu	1,410,093	1,413,929	1,379,974	402,999
Corn, bu	390,966	353,932	232,797	1,245,677
Oats, bu	808,983	850,857	1,630,931	823,972
Rye, bu	53,540	59,693	58,602	
Barley, bu	80,818	78,775	15,675	1,163

STOCKS IN LIVERPOOL.

	July 1, 1877.	July 1, 1876.
Flour, sacks	no report	136,000
Flour, brls	no report	14,000
Wheat, qrs	500,000	729,000
Corn, qrs	310,000	47,000

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs July 2, 1877. The Union Rolling Mill Company, 12 cars of spiegel iron; N. K. Fairbank, 1 case of cigars; Fowler Brothers, 600 sacks of salt; Burley & Tyrrell, 72 pkgs of glassware; A. C. Campbell & Co., 8 cases polished granite; Nathan Mears, 2 cases paintings and frames; Field, Leiter & Co., 2 cases of dry goods. Amount collected, $2,684.06.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were inclined to quietness, and an easier range, though steady. Hogs were in large supply, and quoted lower, which reacted on product, added to which Liverpool was off on lard and most descriptions of meats, while there was very little demand here for shipment. The trading was chiefly in hog changes from July into August, at the current charges for carrying; there was little life in the trade otherwise.

MESS PORK—Was less active, and declined 10c per brl, closing 25@50c lower than Saturday; the trading was chiefly in changes over. Sales were reported of 200 brls cash at $12.90; 9,000 brls seller July at $12.82½@12.82½; 14,250 brls seller August at $12.95@13.07½; and 2,000 brls seller September at $13.15@13.20. Total, 25,050 brls. The market closed tame at 12878½@12.82½ cash or seller July; $13.05@13.05 seller August; and $13.15@14.20 seller September. Seller the year was nominal at $12.50@12.75.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $12.00@12.25, and extra prime do at $9.00.

LARD—Was quiet except in changes, and declined 5c per 100 lbs, closing a shade below the latest prices of Saturday, in sympathy with a decline of 6d per cwt in Liverpool. Sales were reported of 6,250 tcs seller July at $8.60@8.62½; 6,500 tcs seller August at $8.72½@8.77½; and 1,000 tcs seller September at $8.87½. Total, 13,750 tcs. The market closed dull at $8.60@8.62½ cash or seller July; $8.75 seller August; and $8.87½@8.90 seller September. New lard was quoted 15c@17½c per 100 lbs below the price of regular.

MEATS—Were dull, and a shade easier at former quotations. There was very little inquiry for shipment, the reduction in freight rates by rail being met by a decline of 6d per 112 lbs in Liverpool. Sales were limited to 400,000 lbs short ribs at $6.60 per 100 lbs seller July, and $6.72½@6.75 seller August; 200 tcs sweet-pickled hams (14 lbs) at 9c; 200 tcs do (16 lbs) at 8½c; and 150 boxes shoulders at 5½c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Short ribs.	Short clears.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	4¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
Loose, cured	4¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Boxed	5	6¾	6¾	6¾
July, loose	4¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
August, loose	4¾	6¾	6¾	6¾

Long and short clears quoted at 6¾c cash or July, and 6¾c seller August. Cumberlands quiet at 6¾@6¾c; long cut hams, 8¼@8¾c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9¾@9¾c. Green hams, 7¾@8¾c.

Bacon quoted at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders, 8¾@8¾c for short ribs, 8¾@8¾c for short clears, 9¼@10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

DRIED BEEF—Was quiet at 7¾@7¾.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $10.50@20.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was steady at 7¾@7¾c for city, and 7¼@7¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and firm at recent quotations. There was very little demand, as buyers generally held off till after the holidays, but the upward turn in wheat made sellers strong in their views. Sales were reported of 125 brls winters, partly at $5.75; and 1,525 brls spring extras on private terms. Total, 1,710 brls. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $5.00@5.25; medium do, $8.00@8.25; common do, $6.75@7.00; choice Minnesota spring, $8.50@9.25; medium do, $7.75@8.25; choice patents, $8.50@9.75; medium do, $8.50@8.75; common do, $8.00@8.25; choice family flour (spring), $7.50@7.75; medium do, $7.00@7.25; spring extras, $6.50@6.75; choice spring superfines, $4.75@5.25; medium do, $4.25@4.75. Rye flour, $4.50@4.75.

BRAN—Was in moderate demand, and a shade easier. Sales aggregated 40 tons at $11.50 per ton on track and free on board cars.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons (wheat) at $21.00 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sales were made of 200 brls caloric at $2.50, and 10 tons coarse at $17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and stronger. Liverpool and London were quoted firm, with quietness in corn, and our receipts were nearly equal to the reported shipments. Milwaukee was higher, probably on account of unfavorable news received from the wheat-growing regions, the storm of Sunday night being believed to have done great damage, and this started up our market. Sales here at $1.36 for July, with the same selling in Milwaukee at $1.48, was generally felt to be too wide a difference, and, when it was found that no July deliveries were being made here, there was a decided reaction. The July shorts wanted to fill, and found few responses, the more deferred deliveries being stronger in sympathy. July short selling was very active during the latter part of last month, and it was whispered that the two or three men who hold all the cash wheat here quietly took the offerings, and awaited the reaction. Seller August opened at $1.21¾, sold at $1.22¾, declined to $1.21¾, and advanced to $1.23¾, receding to $1.22 at the close, which was 1¾c above the latest price of Saturday. Seller the month sold early at $1.36@1.36¼, and advanced to $1.41; then declined to $1.38 at the close, which was 4¾c above the latest price of Saturday. Seller September sold at $1.15⅝@1.17¾, and under the year at $1.14@$1.15¾. Cash No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.44¾. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.44@$1.45; 5,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.22; 4,400 bu rejected do at 80c; and 1,800 bu by sample at 95c@$1.48. Total, 14,400 bu.

CORN—Was active and firmer, advancing 1c per bu, and closing ¼@½c higher than Saturday; part of which was due to lessened storage charges. Liverpool was quiet, and cargoes quoted rather easier, while our receipts were larger, but the weather news was favorable to strength here, and the market improved in sympathy with wheat, especially as very few deliveries had been made for July contracts. There was a good demand for cash lots, with a varying discrimination against receipts dated last month. The difference was 4@5c early in the day, but closed at 1c. The trading for future was chiefly for August, which changed hands quite freely, the demand being stimulated by fears for the safety of the crop, though the prospect is better than that of last year, unless interfered with by bad weather in the future. Seller August opened at about 47¾c, and sold at 47¾c, advanced to 48¼c, and closed at 47¾c for new storage rates, the old storage sold ½c below that range. Seller the month sold at 46¾@47c, closing at 47¼c. Seller September sold at 46¾@47c, closing at about 46¾c. Yesterday's receipts of No. 2 closed at 47c, and do of high mixed at 47¾@47¾c, with a discount of ¼@½c on old-storage lots, according to date of receipts. Cash sales were reported of 37,000 bu high mixed at 46¾@47¾c; 3,200 bu dew do at 43½@44c; 100,000 bu new mixed at 43c; 100,000 bu No. 2 at 46¾@47¾c; 26,800 bu rejected at 42½@43c; 800 bu cars at 47¾@48c; 14,000 bu shelled, by sample, at 36¾@48½c on track; and 2,800 bu do at 43¾@47c free on board cars. Total, 186,200 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and easy. The receipts and shipments were fair, but the demand was light, as prices in local demand was limited, the trading being chiefly in settlement. The change in storage rates caused some confusion, and receipts of cash sold at 38c, with those dated in July were quoted ¼c higher early, and ¼c at the close, making this month's receipts 33½c at the last. July sold early, under new rules, at 34c, and closed at 33c. August was slow at 31c. Rejected sold at 25c. Samples were in moderate demand and easy. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 33c; 1,200 bu rejected at 25c; 17,400 bu by sample at 27@40c on track; and 11,400 bu do at 26½@40c free on board. Total, 37,200 bu.

RYE—Was quiet at 62c for No. 2, and 60c for July, and 57@58c for August. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 60c; 400 bu by sample at 60c. Total, 2,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was little better than nominal at 37c for No. 2 and 36c for rejected. Sales were limited to 400 bu rejected at 36c, and 400 bu by sample at 44c.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 65,000 bu No. 2 spring for July, $1.22 for August, and $1.14¾@1.14¾ for the year.

Corn—25,000 bu old storage at 48¾c for July and 47¾c for August, 15,000 bu new storage at 47c for July and 47¾c for August.

Mess pork—Sales 2,250 brls at $13.02½ for August and $12.78½ for the year.

LATEST.

Mess pork was active and steady. Sales 8,000 brls at $12.95@12.90 for July, $13.05@13.05 for August, and $13.17½@13.20 for September, and $12.72½@12.75 for the year.

Lard was firmer, with sales of 750 tcs at $8.60 for July and $8.75@8.80 for August.

Shoulders—Sales 50 tcs sweet pickled at 5¼c.

Wheat was firmer under a fair inquiry. July sold at 31.37½@1.39 and closed at $1.38¾. August sold at $1.21¾@1.22¾ and closed at $1.22¾. Cash sold at $1.44 and at $1.42¾ on track.

Corn was steady at 47¾@47½c for August and 46¾@46¾c July, old storage, and 47@47¼c new do.

Oats were quiet at 33¾c for July and 31¼c seller August.

Two vessels were taken for 18,000 bu wheat to St. Catherines at 4½c, and 30,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 1½c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was in fair demand and stronger. July closed at $12.93@12.95, August at $13.07½@13.10, and September at $13.20@13.25. Sales 3,250 brls at $13.05@13.10 for August.

Lard was steady at $8.65@8.70 for July, $8.80 for August, and $8.90@8.92½ for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.06@2.16.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and steady: Green hurl, 7@7½c; medium hurl, red-tipped, 5½@6½c; common hurl, not bright enough to work in, 4@5c; crooked-tipped, with do, 5@5½c; red do, 4½@5c; inside brush, 4½@5¼c; medium to choice stalk braid, 5½@6¼c; inferior/brush, 4½@5c; crooked do, 3½@5c.

BUTTER—Was in good demand at previous quotations, and the market for good to fancy qualities was fairly firm. Low grades were more or less neglected, and showed some irregularity in prices. Sales were principally on Eastern account, and within a range of 12@16c. We quote: Fancy creamery, 19@20c; choice dairy, 15@18c; medium to good, 12@14c; inferior to common, 9@10c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags were in fair request at fully maintained prices, with the tendency slightly upward, in consequence of the enhanced cost of production. Burlaps were quiet and steady, as were also gunnies. We

GAS.

Judge Drummond Delivers His Decision in the West-Side Case.

The City Had No Power to Make the Ten-Year Contract with the Company.

Equities on the Side of the Latter—A Compromise Suggested.

What Aldermen Have to Say on the Subject---Prices Talked Of.

Judge Drummond has at last decided, so far as he is concerned, the validity of the ten years' contract made by the city with the West Side Gas Company. The question arose on a bill for an injunction, filed last October, by C. K. Garrison, of New York, a stockholder in the People's Gas-Light & Coke Company, to prevent the city from disconnecting gas-lamps on West Madison street from the mains of the Gas Company and using them for oil lamps. The matter was argued soon afterwards by Judge Beckwith on the one side and Corporation Counsel Anthony on the other, but the decision has been withheld until the present time, owing to the expressed desire on the part of Judge Drummond that the two parties to the proceeding should come to a friendly understanding. This could not be had, however, they not being able to agree upon the proper price for gas, consequently the Judge was compelled to give his decision, refusing the injunction and declaring the contract invalid, but stating that there are equities on the side of the plaintiff, and recommending his hope that a compromise may be agreed upon.

Following is the text of the decision, which is a decided victory for Mr. Elliott Anthony:

"In May, 1869, the City of Chicago entered into a contract with the Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company, by to furnish the city with gas for ten years, viz.: till May, 1879. In February, 1855, the People's Gas-Light & Coke Company was incorporated, and was authorized to manufacture and sell gas to the City of Chicago, and to erect all necessary works for that purpose. In April, 1862, with the assent of the city, the Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company assigned all its interest in the contract of 1855, as to the West Division of the city, to the People's Gas-Light & Coke Company, and from that time the latter Company, until May, 1869, when the contract of 1859 expired, performed the obligations of the Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company under that contract. In 1869, then, the People's Company had the means of manufacturing gas, and was selling it to the city as the Assignee of the Chicago Company. By an amendment made in 1865 to the charter of 1855, the People's Company was authorized, with the consent of the city, to lay down all necessary gas-pipes along the streets and public squares. This power seems to have been exercised by the Company from 1869 to 1876, and until the controversy which has given rise to this litigation.

"By its charter the city had authority to light the public streets, —and, if it is to be inferred, the public buildings and offices, also,—and to levy and collect a tax for that purpose. The power to provide the necessary means for lighting the streets, buildings, and offices, either by the construction of a gas manufactory or by contract, would seem to follow as of course. But it is not to be presumed, in the absence of any restrictive legislation on the subject, that it was intended to confine the City of Chicago, as its source of supply for gas, or for light, to the People's Company, or to the Chicago Company. These means were furnished, but they were not exclusive.

"In 1869 the charter of the city contained a provision that no contract should be made by the city involving any expense, unless an appropriation was previously made concerning such expense. And the Comptroller was required in May of each year to submit an estimate of the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the city for the current fiscal year.

"This provision of the charter does not seem to have been construed as a prohibition to the execution of contracts extending over one year, even where no appropriation did not meet fully the expense of the contracts, and it would be difficult to maintain that this construction is unsound. The language must obviously be applied to the subject matter of the contract, as understood by the Legislature, viz.: To those matters where the terms of the contract and the time of its execution were practically within the reach of an appropriation once made.

"The construction of tunnels, of water-works, of public buildings, including gas-works, of deepening summit levels, and many other matters within the general scope of the powers of the city, may require more than a year to complete, and must necessarily involve more than one appropriation. And yet in view of the manifest intention of the Legislature, it may be doubted whether the city would be authorized to execute any of these general powers without an estimate first made of the expense to be incurred.

"But if it be admitted this is the true meaning of the prohibition, it is clear the purpose of the Legislature was to limit the City Council to the actual necessities of the particular cases, and the question to be determined is, whether there was a reasonable necessity on the part of the City Council to extend the contract in controversy here, and which will now be mentioned, for ten years from its date, there being no appropriation made commensurate with the obligations of the contract.

"We will waive the question connected with the right of the plaintiff, a stockholder of the People's Gas-Light & Coke Company, to come into this Court for equitable relief, and also the other question, whether there is not a complete remedy at law for a breach of the contract, if valid, against the city, questions not free from difficulty, and come to what is the principal controversy between the parties, —the contract between the city and the People's Company.

"On the 5th of October, 1869, in pursuance of authority given to that effect by the People, one of the Mayor and Comptroller entered into a contract with the Gas Company agreed to supply the streets and public buildings and offices of the West Division with gas for $3 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the city agreed to take and use the same for the streets, buildings, and offices, and pay the price named. The contract was to continue in force *till the 1st of April*, 1879.

"The contract contains other stipulations not material to this controversy. But it must be stated that the contract assumes that the Gas Company had the means of complying with its obligations. It is not the case of a contract made by the city with a company, which, as a consideration for making the contract with the city, was to construct and maintain gas works where there were none before. On the contrary, it is to be fairly inferred that the Company had, as indeed it did, the means of manufacturing gas, and was selling it to the city as the Assignee of the Chicago Company. By an amendment made in 1865 to the charter of 1855, the People's Company was authorized, with the consent of the city, to lay down all necessary gas-pipes along the streets and public squares. This power seems to have been exercised by the Company from 1869 to 1876, and until the controversy which has given rise to this litigation.

"In 1869 the charter of the city contained a provision that no contract should be made by the city involving any expense, unless an appropriation was previously made concerning such expense. And the Comptroller was required in May of each year to submit an estimate of the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the city for the current fiscal year.

"This provision of the charter does not seem to have been construed as a prohibition to the execution of contracts extending over one year, even where no appropriation did not meet fully the expense of the contracts, and it would be difficult to maintain that this construction is unsound. The language must obviously be applied to the subject matter of the contract, as understood by the Legislature, viz.: To those matters where the terms of the contract and the time of its execution were practically within the reach of an appropriation once made.

"The construction of tunnels, of water-works, of public buildings, including gas-works, of deepening summit levels, and many other matters within the general scope of the powers of the city, may require more than a year to complete, and must necessarily involve more than one appropriation. And yet in view of the manifest intention of the Legislature, it may be doubted whether the city would be authorized to execute any of these general powers without an estimate first made of the expense to be incurred.

"But if it be admitted this is the true meaning of the prohibition, it is clear the purpose of the Legislature was to limit the City Council to the actual necessities of the particular cases, and the question to be determined is, whether there was a reasonable necessity on the part of the City Council to extend the contract in controversy here, and which will now be mentioned, for ten years from its date, there being no appropriation made commensurate with the obligations of the contract.

"We will waive the question connected with the right of the plaintiff, a stockholder of the People's Gas-Light & Coke Company, to come into this Court for equitable relief, and also the other question, whether there is not a complete remedy at law for a breach of the contract, if valid, against the city, questions not free from difficulty, and come to what is the principal controversy between the parties, —the contract between the city and the People's Company.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

R. M. Hooley and his family have taken up their residence at the Tremont House.

Mr. B. F. Culver, recently appointed successor to Mr. T. H. Tyndale, as Warehouse Registrar for the Chicago Department, took formal possession of the place yesterday morning.

The boys of the Boston Square-Dealing Base-Ball Club are clothed in sackcloth and ashes on account of the Charles Gossage & Co.'s nine, who sat down on and rolled over them to the tune of 25 to 17.

Miss Ada C. Sweet yesterday presented to Judge Blodgett her bond in $500,000 for the due performance of her duties as Pension Agent. The Judge approved it, and the document was mailed for Washington yesterday.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Magasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 66 degrees; 10 a. m., 70; 12 m., 72; 2 p. m., 77; 8 p. m., 72. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.83; 8 p. m., 29.72.

At a meeting of the Barbers' Association, held last night at the Sherman House, Mr. Brodt was elected Vice-President, and, upon the suggestion of Mr. Hettich, $40 were donated to the widow of Mr. Hoch, a member of the Association, who committed suicide last week.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, of whose antecedents nothing can be learned, is at the West Twelfth Street Station, charged with collecting money to defray the burial expenses of the child of an indigent family, which indigent family is said to be a myth. It is said the woman has played the trick before.

The deaths last week numbered 166, an increase of 41 over the previous week, and of 2 the corresponding week in 1876. There were 86 males and 80 females; 35 married and 131 single. Accidents were the cause of the death of 4; apoplexy, 4; cholera infantum, 15; convulsions, 23; scarlet fever, 22; pneumonia, 6; phthisis, 17.

The officers and men at military headquarters in this city are plodding along just now with blank and honest faces, looking with longing anticipation to the time when Congress shall meet and make an appropriation for their pay. The prospect for comfortable city life until fall does not seem hopeful to some, since tick and happiness at home will not blend well together.

George A. H. Baker, who recently graduated with honors from the Law College, and has since been in practice in the Superior Court, left last evening for Europe. Mr. Baker had for some years been connected with the city press, and in such capacity was a faithful, hard-working man, and displayed high ability. He goes abroad to complete his education.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Nicholas Hennes, a saloon-keeper at No. 78 Sherman street, who died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning from the effect of a bullet fired into his head by his own hand Saturday morning, accidentally, as the Coroner's jury, and a Coroner's jury is unprejudiced in all cases. An inquest was also held upon Mrs. Lucy L. Bailey, who died suddenly of hemorrhage of the womb at No. 1393 Butterfield street.

Coeval with the rebuilding of the burned-out City of St. John N. B., is the re-establishment of the local press. A quarter-sheet copy of the resurrected *Telegraph* of the 23d ult. was received at this office yesterday. It contains several columns of news about the assistance so cheerfully given by the American and Canadian cities for the relief of the sufferers, and four or five columns of advertisements of the resumption of trade in its various departments.

Some changes were made in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue yesterday morning. Col. H. A. Plimpton was assigned to duty as Ranger, Col. Thompson taking his place as First Division Deputy. Deputy-Collector M. C. Springer has been made Chief Division Deputy, with special instructions to look after the distilleries and rectifying-houses in the lumber district, and to consult with and direct the Division Deputies. Col. Phelps has been appointed Deputy Collector of the Third Division, in Mr. Springer's place.

A gentleman with long, blonde side-whiskers, a pair of eye-glasses, and a white duck coat, took a seat in a Madison street car yesterday by the side of an elegantly-dressed lady. As he sat down an unearthly sound from beneath disturbed the serenity of the scene, and simultaneously a similar sound emanated from the lips of the distressed lady. The Adonis sprang up suddenly, and a mass of curled white hair and blue ribbon shook itself up, revealing the form of a dilapidated poodle dog, which sent forth sounds like a Japanese violin, while the elegantly-dressed lady abused the "nasty Englishman" in round terms for thus destroying her domestic happiness.

The Chicago Medical Society held a meeting last evening in the lecture-room of the Washingtonian Home. There were a goodly number present. Dr. R. U. Piper occupied the chair. There was no regular business before the meeting last night, but, Dr. R. U. Piper read an exceedingly interesting paper on the use of the microscope in making diagnoses in the practice of medicine, and in making legal investigations, etc. By the aid of a lantern, he exhibited a number of curiosities, such as sections of hairs, a man's beard, the qualities of different kinds of paper, etc., which he entertained his hearers in a darkened room until quite late.

The regular monthly meeting of St. George's Benevolent Society was held at the Sherman House last evening. George E. Gooch, President, called the meeting to order. After the transaction of some routine business, auditing of bills, etc., the Board of Auditors, to whom the books and accounts of the Treasurer had been submitted for examination, reported. Their report showed that on Nov. 30, 1876, there was $345.83 to the credit of the General Fund, and the total receipts since had been $183.75. The disbursements had been $346.79. On the same date the report showed that there was $5,402.57 to the credit of the Permanent Fund, and that the receipts since had been $68.25. The report was adopted. The Society is in a flourishing condition, and doing a great work in the cause of charity. Its membership should be more extended than it is. The next meeting will be held at the same place the first Monday evening in August.

George Von Hollen, the defaulting City Collector, is ready to come back. Yesterday his wife called on the State's Attorney to impart to him the information. She was crying bitterly, and told a pitiable tale of George's poverty and love for Chicago, and of how gladly he would return if he could be granted immunity. Her plan was to have him return, and through his old political friends get employment and set about repaying the city what it had lost by his departure. She was in the deepest earnestness, and her womanly innocence had been evidently so far imposed on by "political friends" that she actually believed the proposition a fair one, which need only to be made known to be accepted. The State's Attorney told her that her husband had committed a crime, and, as a public officer, it was his duty to prosecute him, and if he returned he could do nothing less. He went on to say very frankly that if he returned he would have to give at least $50,000 bail or go to jail, and that under no circumstances could he escape the penalty of the crime for which he stood indicted. She is to communicate the result of the interview to Von Hollen, and the prospects are that he will change his mind about returning.

Following gives the origin of the various fires which occurred during June: 1, bonfire, spark blown into barn, 4; ignited by joists from chimneys of insufficient thickness, 1; carelessness of hostlers and others in barns and vacant buildings, smoking, 3; overheating and ignition of roofing tar in streets in close proximity to frame buildings, 2; lace curtains blown into gas-jet, 1; maliciousness, 3; setting with a view to defraud insurance, 2; spark falling and igniting shingle roof, 1, kerosene lamp carelessly exploded, 1; gas escaping from leak carelessly ignited, 1; spark from smoke-stack, used without a spark-arrester, blown into bark mill and into ventilator of tobacco factory, 2; ignition of large pile of shavings, deposited in front of boiler, to be used for fuel, 1; spontaneous ignition of refuse from cine-factory, very carelessly deposited in adjacent frame shed, 1; burning out of foul chimneys, 4; mischievous children, 5; grease boiled over on stove, 1; kerosene-stove explosion, 1; pile of slabs ignited by spark, 1; failing stove-pipe, 1; unstopped flue, 1; opening, 1; refuse from varnish-factory deposited on vacant lot and ignited, 1; junk-shop; greasy rags, 1. Total, 37. Loss, $26,420; covered by insurance, $24,225. Total insurance involved, $124,000. Second alarms, 9.

GOODRICH'S BOATS.

One of the most pleasant ways of spending the national holiday will be the lake excursions, of which several are projected. The most prominent of these is offered by the Goodrich Transportation Company, which proposes to run three of the largest side-wheel steamers on the lake between Chicago and Evanston. These are the Chicago, Sheboygan, and Muskegon, the first of which will leave the dock at foot of Michigan avenue at 8 a. m., the others following every hour. The Evanston pier has been specially chartered for the accommodation of excursionists, and a splendid cornet band will discourse music for the voyagers. The entire grove of the Northwestern University will be thrown open to the public free of charge, and the ladies of the First Methodist Church will furnish refreshments. The round trip costs $1 only. Evening excursions will also be made, affording facilities for dancing.

Those desirous of a more extended trip can take a run up to Racine, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, or Muskegon, at reduced rates, the tickets being good until Saturday, the 7th inst. Grand Haven promises a regatta for the 4th, and St. Joseph threatens to blossom out with an old-time celebration. The steamer Corona will leave for St. Joe at 6 a. m., the round trip only costing a couple of dollars.

HUMBOLDT PARK.

The Special Citizens' Committee for preparing a programme for the opening of Humboldt Park by the people on Sunday, 15th inst., was held last evening in one of the ante-rooms of Aurora Turner Hall, Milwaukee avenue. John H. Bachrr presided, and Capt. Stanley acted as Secretary. The following is the programme as arranged thus far:

Grand procession, which will be composed of military and civil bodies, which will be formed in divisions at Chicago Turner Hall and at Turn-Verein Vorwaerts' Hall at 10 a. m. They will march to Aurora Turner Hall, where the grand pageant will prepare for the march. Arrived at the park a battery of artillery will fire a salute. Then will follow music by the singing societies; oration in German; music by the several bands; Scandinavian oration; more music; English oration; gymnastic exercises by the Turner classes; more music; and then a general rejoicing and food time. The above is only an outline of the programme, which will be enlarged upon. Henry Greenebaum was appointed Marshal-in-Chief, with power to appoint aids.

Emil Dietzsch will be asked by Henry Greenebaum, who was appointed a special committee for the purpose, to write a fitting poem, which he will no doubt do.

The Committee adjourned till Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, at the same place.

NEWSBOYS' HOME.

The Board of Directors of the Newsboys' Home held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Home, on Quincy street. There were present: President J. McGregor Adams, Secretary E. S. Skinner, Messrs. G. F. Bissell and J. L. Peck, and Mesdames Judge Booth, S. H. Stead, M. E. Clark, T. W. Baxter, and E. Cherrie.

It appeared in reading the minutes that at the regular meeting Mr. Huntington, the Superintendent of the Home, had requested to be relieved of his cares, and that at the adjourned meeting the Board had resolved to request Mr. Huntington to keep the charge, and Mrs. Forsythe to accept the Matronship of the institution.

The Secretary announced that Mrs. Forsythe had accepted the offer made her, and that Mr. Huntington had made no answer. The gentleman himself, however, appeared before the Board and said that he would continue to control the Home.

Reports of committees being in order, Miss Cherrie, from the Committee on Schools, said there was now no evening school for the boys, and that the Sabbath-school was flourishing, with increased attendance and interest. Last Sunday there were twenty-five scholars in the classes. She complimented the Superintendent, Mr. Matthews, for the bright aspect of the school.

Mr. Adams said that as the Home was about to commence anew, as it were, it were desirable that all old indebtedness should be cleared away. The institution owed $2,000, of which $1,500 should be paid at once. The Board had solicitors busy trying to raise the amount of the deficiency. It had occurred to him that perhaps it would be better to defer for one week the hearing of the reports of those soliciting members. At that time there might be a large attendance of the Board, and meanwhile their exertions could be doubled to accomplish the end. He thought that enough charitable people could be found to raise the entire debt, $700 of which had already been subscribed.

The suggestion was adopted, and it was decided that another meeting should be held Wednesday, July 11, at 4 o'clock, at the Home.

The Superintendent's report was presented. It showed that there were twenty-seven boys in the Home. The expenses, including paid and due bills, for the past month had been $436, which was $14 more than for the previous month, and the receipts $286, received from the boys and boarders.

The Board then adjourned to the day noted above.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—The Rev. E. Piper, Cleveland; Henry Kip, Buffalo; Judge N. S. Murphy, Milwaukee; A. Vedlles, Paris, France; A. G. Hancock, *Wilkes' Spirit*, New York; J. H. Walk, Fort Randall; J. Hunter, Washington; J. W. Balestier, Brattleboro, Vt.; J. J. Hill, St. Paul; Peter White, Marquette; T. B. Needles, State Auditor, Sandwich; *Author Leland*—Judge Stephen G. Field, California; the Hon. J. N. Converse, Indiana; L. D. Manchester, Boston; R. J. Honnor, Toledo; J. McFadden, Bath; the Hon. S. Richardson, Dubuque; the Hon. G. W. Smith, Marshalltown, Ia.; the Hon. C. C. Gay, Lawrence, Kan.; C. Sherer, Jack Prance, Gen. Matt Allen, Nashville; C. French, Pittsburg; M. E. Townsend and Hiram P. Wyant, New York; G. G. Garbenter, Jr., and R. C. Greene, St. Louis; G. H. Gerren, Melbourne, Australia; Col. Silas F. Miller, Louisville. *Sherman House*—J. H. Mack, New York; the Hon. H. D. Dement, Dixon; J. Fox, Detroit; Gen. Bayliett, New Orleans; W. S. Brooks, Joliet; H. O. Clarke, Detroit; Joseph Kirkpatrick, Palmer, Mich.; C. C. Fulford, New York; Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Miss Pincus, New York; J. M. Southworth, Woodstock; E. T. Curtis and C. A. Beckett, Rochester, N. Y. *Tremont House*—The Hon. S. B. Wheeler, Cairo; Dr. J. V. DeHaven, U. S. A.; R. M. Hooley, Chicago; A. A. Adams, Boston; L. D. Fratt, Elmira; W. S. Pasternoon, Worcester, Mass.; R. J. and W. C. Morse, Omaha; G. B. Fowler, Fort Wayne; J. S. Walters, Kansas City; James Judd, Philadelphia; *The Commercial*—W. H. Tutzel, Cincinnati; W. H. Chester, New York; W. A. Marcy, Boston; W. W. Sears, Chatsworth; J. B. Hayes, Detroit; G. H. Coes, Boston.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

MR. DEWITT'S PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

The Board of Trustees of the Chicago University held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Brevoort House to transact some general business, but, more especially, to hear the report of the Finance Committee and take action thereon. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne, President of the Board, occupied the chair. The first business attended to was the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were chosen: President, William B. Ogden; First Vice-President, J. Y. Scammon; Second Vice-President, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne; Treasurer, Henry Greenebaum; Secretary, O. W. Barrett. The following changes were then made in the Board: Trustees for the term of 1882, the Rev. Galusha Anderson, D.D.; John B. Semaley, Charles J. Hull, the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Fernando Jones, the Hon. William E. Smith of Milwaukee, Marcy Nelson; for the term of 1878, Robert Harris; for the term of 1879, L. C. P. Freer, vice J. Y. Scammon, deceased; for the term of 1880, Ferdinand W. Peck; for the term of 1881, the Hon. Charles H. Reed.

The Board also elected a new Executive Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Dr. J. B. Boone, Galusha Anderson, D. D., Secretary; Fernando Jones, the Rev. D. B. Cheney, Dr. J. A. Smith, Henry A. Rust, H. M. Thompson, E. Nelson Blake, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Prof. Alonzo Abernethy, W. F. Coolbaugh, Galusha Anderson, D. D., the Hon. Charles H. Reed. The new Finance Committee consists of the following gentlemen: H. A. Rust, E. Nelson Blake, Henry Greenebaum, W. T. Sherer, O. W. Barrett.

After attending to this routine business, the Board received

THE REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

As stated in Saturday's TRIBUNE, the Committee's recommendation was that, instead of electing a successor to Dr. Burroughs, the ex-Chancellor, the Board of Trustees should appoint two financial agents, one at the East and the other at the West, to go into the field and see how much money they could raise, and how soon they could raise it, to pay the $150,000 due on that mortgage held by the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company. The Committee also reported that they had received President DeWitt's proposition, and that they thought quite favorably of it. This proposition, it will be remembered, provides for the extension of the loan, and the reduction of the rate of interest from 8 to 5 per cent, instead of 7 per annum, on condition that all overdue interest be paid up in four months, that 10 per cent of the principal be paid every year, and that the interest in future be paid promptly.

The Board virtually adopted the entire report by appointing the two financial agents, as suggested to the Committee by Mr. DeWitt, thus taking the first step in the plan to reduce the debt by bravailing themselves of this opportunity to raise money so as to put themselves in a position to accept Mr. DeWitt's proposition to extend the loan. The names of the two financial agents appointed are to be kept secret until it is known whether they will accept the honor or not.

A communication was received from the Hahneman Medical College asking that it be united with the Medical Department of the University. This communication was referred to a committee.

The Board received several contributions, including 1,500 botanical specimens, all of which were acknowledged with thanks. The Board then adjourned.

PHIL HOYNE.

FRILLMAN ON THE RAMPAGE.

Congressman Brentano is after Phil Hoyne, he having taken up the case of Fritz Frillmann, one of his constituents, whose complaint of the treatment he claims to have received at the Government building is set forth in the following affidavit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, } ss.—Fritz Frillmann being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Chicago since the year 1854; that he keeping-house and saloon at No. 308 Division street in said City of Chicago; that he has always paid the legal fees for the license as saloon-keeper, amounting to $25; that as a retailer of cigars, amounting to $5; that this year, by some mistake, he was of opinion that the payment had to be made in the month of June, while it was due in the month of May; that he went to the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the purpose of paying for said licenses as saloon-keeper and retailer in cigars, on or about the 4th of June, 1877; that he was then and there informed by a lady clerk that he had to pay, besides the $30 for the license, a penalty of 50 per cent, or $15, amounting in total to $45; that he had not that amount with him, and told the said lady clerk that he would call the next morning and pay the tax and the penalty; that said lady clerk told him he had better get his license as quick as possible or he might get into trouble; that he then stepped in the office of United States Commissioner Phil Hoyne, with whom he is well acquainted, said Phil Hoyne being an active politician who used to make Rump speeches in his (the deponent's) saloon; that he asked said Phil Hoyne how it was that he had to pay $15 besides the tax for the license; that said Phil Hoyne informed this deponent that it was the penalty for not having taken out the license before the 10th day of May; that said Phil Hoyne then and there did not say that a complaint had been made, but that said Phil Hoyne's attention had been called to deponent's again intentional violation of a technicality of the law, and an occasion thereby offered to get some fees out of this deponent; that this deponent on the next day, early in the forenoon, went to the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue and paid the taxes for licenses and penalty amounting to $45; that when he stepped out of the office of the Internal Revenue he met a gray-haired man whom he did not know approached him and asked him to come in Phil Hoyne's office, which is next door to the Collector's office; that he followed the invitation, and that, when in the office, said gray-haired man said that he was a United State's Marshal's officer, and that he had a warrant for the arrest of this deponent, and he must settle or he would lock him up, that said Marshal's officer said, "I got you here, and you have got to pay before you will get out here;" that there was no choice left to this deponent but either to submit to such extortion or go to jail; that Phil Hoyne demanded $25.04, more or less, therefore of this deponent, although he exhibited his licenses and the receipts for the penalty; that the deponent did not have the money to pay the same, and he borrowed $22.04 with him; that after much parleying said gray-haired man, pretending to be a Marshal's officer, allowed this deponent to go home under the promise to come back day and pay the costs; that this deponent on the next day appeared in the office of the United States Commissioner, Phil Hoyne, where he met by the aforesaid Marshal's officer and an assistant of the United States District Attorney, whose name the deponent does not know; that then and there said Phil Hoyne asked the said assistant of the District Attorney in substance: "Shall we let Mr. Frillmann off on paying costs?" to which said latter answered in the affirmative; that thereupon this deponent was asked to pay the costs amounting to $22.04, which he did, protesting in these words: "Now, Mr. Hoyne, you steal this money from me, but I suppose this time you got the wrong customer;" that this deponent demanded a receipt for the amount so paid by him, and that said Phil Hoyne refused to give him a receipt.

(Signed) FRITZ FRILLMANN.

COMMISSIONER HOYNE SAYS

the statements in the affidavit relating to him are lies. All he knows about the case is this: Deputy-Collector Springer made a complaint against Frillmann on the 5th of June. A warrant was not issued until the next day, "on account of the absence of Hall," his clerk. He was arrested and brought into his office, and Hoyne wanted him to give bonds to answer, consenting that he should come in the following morning. When he appeared, Mr. Boals said the case might be dismissed upon the payment of costs. These costs were made up thus: Commissioner's fees, $7.50; District-Attorney's fees, $5, Marshal's fees, $6.54, and two witnesses, at $1.50 each, $3. Total, $22.04. These fees are allowed by law. Hoyne says he did not collect them; he never does; that is the Marshal's business. In Phil's opinion, Frillmann, being a politician, imagines he ought to have been let off without costs on account of the party.

DEPUTY-MARSHAL WATERMAN,

the "gray-haired man," denies having used the language attributed to him. He met Frillmann in the hall of the Custom-House (having previously been to his house) and asked him if he was not going to settle the costs. Frillmann replied that he had paid the tax and that was enough. Waterman rejoined that the costs had been incurred, and if he (Frillmann) did not pay them the Government would have to,—that he must go before Hoyne and have the case settled in some way. When he paid the money he made no complaint. Waterman says he arrested Frillmann three years ago for the same offense, and Hoyne adds that his recollection is that he was at that time bound over for trial, but was let off upon the payment of costs.

It is stated that Mr. Brentano intends laying the case before the President.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

LETTER FROM THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH, CHICAGO, June 30, 1877.—*To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal*—SIR: The efforts of a sensational evening paper to create alarm by reporting the probable advent of an epidemic of cholera the coming season have so far succeeded that several inquiries have been made by citizens asking advice as to the propriety of removing their families from the city for the summer. The misrepresentations of the above-mentioned paper as to the present sanitary condition of Chicago are best exhibited by the following report published by the Health Department of the City of New York for the week ending June 16, 1877, and which gives the number of deaths and rate of mortality in various American and foreign cities, according to the latest weekly returns (excepting in the case of Milwaukee and Paterson, where the returns are for the month of May):

Cities.	*Population.*	*Annual death rate per 1,000 living.*	*Deaths from all causes.*
New York	1,077,228	21.45	444
Philadelphia	850,859	20.03	328
Brooklyn	527,320	19.40	107
Chicago	450,000	15.33	123
Boston	353,000	19.9	130
Baltimore	350,000	19.3	130
Cincinnati	290,000	10.80	56
St. Louis	494,000		76
Paterson, N. J.	40,000	28.	76
Memphis		20.18	84
Richmond, Va.	75,000	21.45	31
Milwaukee, Wis.	101,000	21.	170
In 30 towns in Europe	7,058,612	23.1	3,117
London	3,833,484	21.3	1,443
Portsmouth	127,144	17.2	41
Bristol	202,950	21.1	86
Birmingham	377,436	23.8	172
Leicester	122,661	18.3	47
Liverpool	527,631	27.4	277
Manchester	350,213	26.9	180
Salford	111,104	30.3	60
Bradford	179,315	23.6	82
Leeds	298,189	22.2	127
Sheffield	282,100	27.6	149
Newcastle-on-Tyne	142,221	24.2	66
Dublin	314,993	31.3	189
Glasgow	555,933	26.9	289
Edinburgh	218,739	18.8	79
Paris	1,851,792	29.	923
Vienna	904,343	27.1	363
Rome	714,568	25.6	172
Berlin	1,042,498	28.9	553
Brussels	188,609		

It will be observed that estimating our population at 450,000, the death-rate in Chicago is less than that of, any city in the United States or Europe, except Cincinnati, which has corresponding with the New York Health Office; but if we estimate the population of Chicago at 460,000, which is certainly within the probable limit, it gives us a death-rate of only 13.89 per 1,000 living, a rate of mortality less than that of any country village in New England or the Middle States with which I am acquainted.

It does not appear, therefore, that Chicago need to be avoided as a summer residence, but rather sought as one of the most salubrious places in the civilized world. There is not a single infectious disease in the approach of cholera the coming season, yet it may appear, and every citizen should exert himself to put his domicile and his premises in the best sanitary condition. Respectfully,

OSCAR C. DEWOLF, Commissioner of Health.

DRUMMERS.

WHO, WHAT, AND WHERE THEY ARE.

In defining the meaning of the above word the writer consulted the various authorities, i. e., Webster, Worcester, etc., but as they referred merely to the "drummer" who beat the drum in leading troops on the march," and not wishing to turn his thoughts backward to the martial heroes in gray and blue on Decoration-Day, he looked again to Bartlett, whose explanation, "one who solicits custom," more clearly defines the class referred to.

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Again we find him holding in his hands "Moody and Sankey Hymns No. 2," and gently humming "Hold the Fort" or "More to Follow" (the latter he is only thinking of), just loud enough to be heard by the ladies opposite, and succeeds in making a good impression upon their more religious susceptibilities, which culminates in joint singing, and, as they alight at the same station (the drummer stays over Sunday anywhere to suit the convenience of himself or friends), and as he is a stranger would be pounced upon by the families to accept as a retailer of cigars, amounting to $5; that this year, by some mistake, he was of opinion that the payment had to be made in the month of June, while it was due in the month of May; that he went to the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the purpose of paying for said licenses as saloon-keeper and retailer in cigars, on or about the 4th of June, 1877; that he was then and there informed by a lady clerk that he had to pay, besides the $30 for the license, a penalty of 50 per cent, or $15, amounting in total to $45; that he had not that amount with him, and told the said lady clerk that he would call the next morning and pay the tax and the penalty; that said lady clerk told him he had better get his license as quick as possible or he might get into trouble; that he then stepped in the office of United States Commissioner Phil Hoyne, with whom he is well acquainted, said Phil Hoyne being an active politician who used to make Rump speeches in his (the deponent's) saloon; that he asked said Phil Hoyne how it was that he had to pay $15 besides the tax for the license; that said Phil Hoyne informed this deponent that it was the penalty for not having taken out the license before the 10th day of May; that said Phil Hoyne then and there did not say that a complaint had been made, but that said Phil Hoyne's attention had been called to deponent's again intentional violation of a technicality of the law, and an occasion thereby offered to get some fees out of this deponent; that this deponent on the next day, early in the forenoon, went to the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue and paid the taxes for licenses and penalty amounting to $45; that when he stepped out of the office of the Internal Revenue he met a gray-haired man whom he did not know approached him and asked him to come in Phil Hoyne's office, which is next door to the Collector's office; that he followed the invitation, and that, when in the office, said gray-haired man said that he was a United State's Marshal's officer, and that he had a warrant for the arrest of this deponent, and he must settle or he would lock him up, that said Marshal's officer said, "I got you here, and you have got to pay before you will get out here;" that there was no choice left to this deponent but either to submit to such extortion or go to jail; that Phil Hoyne demanded $25.04, more or less, therefore of this deponent, although he exhibited his licenses and the receipts for the penalty; that the deponent did not have the money to pay the same, and he borrowed $22.04 with him; that after much parleying said gray-haired man, pretending to be a Marshal's officer, allowed this deponent to go home under the promise to come back day and pay the costs; that this deponent on the next day appeared in the office of the United States Commissioner, Phil Hoyne, where he met by the aforesaid Marshal's officer and an assistant of the United States District Attorney, whose name the deponent does not know; that then and there said Phil Hoyne asked the said assistant of the District Attorney in substance: "Shall we let Mr. Frillmann off on paying costs?" to which said latter answered in the affirmative; that thereupon this deponent was asked to pay the costs amounting to $22.04, which he did, protesting in these words: "Now, Mr. Hoyne, you steal this money from me, but I suppose this time you got the wrong customer;" that this deponent demanded a receipt for the amount so paid by him, and that said Phil Hoyne refused to give him a receipt.

(Signed) FRITZ FRILLMANN.

COMMISSIONER HOYNE SAYS

the statements in the affidavit relating to him are lies. All he knows about the case is this: Deputy-Collector Springer made a complaint against Frillmann on the 5th of June. A warrant was not issued until the next day, "on account of the absence of Hall," his clerk. He was arrested and brought into his office, and Hoyne wanted him to give bonds to answer, consenting that he should come in the following morning. When he appeared, Mr. Boals said the case might be dismissed upon the payment of costs. These costs were made up thus: Commissioner's fees, $7.50; District-Attorney's fees, $5, Marshal's fees, $6.54, and two witnesses, at $1.50 each, $3. Total, $22.04. These fees are allowed by law. Hoyne says he did not collect them; he never does; that is the Marshal's business. In Phil's opinion, Frillmann, being a politician, imagines he ought to have been let off without costs on account of the party.

DEPUTY-MARSHAL WATERMAN,

the "gray-haired man," denies having used the language attributed to him. He met Frillmann in the hall of the Custom-House (having previously been to his house) and asked him if he was not going to settle the costs. Frillmann replied that he had paid the tax and that was enough. Waterman rejoined that the costs had been incurred, and if he (Frillmann) did not pay them the Government would have to,—that he must go before Hoyne and have the case settled in some way. When he paid the money he made no complaint. Waterman says he arrested Frillmann three years ago for the same offense, and Hoyne adds that his recollection is that he was at that time bound over for trial, but was let off upon the payment of costs.

It is stated that Mr. Brentano intends laying the case before the President.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

LETTER FROM THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH, CHICAGO, June 30, 1877.—*To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal*—SIR: The efforts of a sensational evening paper to create alarm by reporting the probable advent of an epidemic of cholera the coming season have so far succeeded that several inquiries have been made by citizens asking advice as to the propriety of removing their families from the city for the summer. The misrepresentations of the above-mentioned paper as to the present sanitary condition of Chicago are best exhibited by the following report published by the Health Department of the City of New York for the week ending June 16, 1877, and which gives the number of deaths and rate of mortality in various American and foreign cities, according to the latest weekly returns (excepting in the case of Milwaukee and Paterson, where the returns are for the month of May):

Cities.	*Population.*	*Annual death rate per 1,000 living.*	*Deaths from all causes.*
New York	1,077,228	21.45	444
Philadelphia	850,859	20.03	328
Brooklyn	527,320	19.40	107
Chicago	450,000	15.33	123
Boston	353,000	19.9	130
Baltimore	350,000	19.3	130
Cincinnati	290,000	10.80	56
St. Louis	494,000		76
Paterson, N. J.	40,000	28.	76
Memphis		20.18	84
Richmond, Va.	75,000	21.45	31
Milwaukee, Wis.	101,000	21.	170
In 30 towns in Europe	7,058,612	23.1	3,117
London	3,833,484	21.3	1,443
Portsmouth	127,144	17.2	41
Bristol	202,950	21.1	86
Birmingham	377,436	23.8	172
Leicester	122,661	18.3	47
Liverpool	527,631	27.4	277
Manchester	350,213	26.9	180
Salford	111,104	30.3	60
Bradford	179,315	23.6	82
Leeds	298,189	22.2	127
Sheffield	282,100	27.6	149
Newcastle-on-Tyne	142,221	24.2	66
Dublin	314,993	31.3	189
Glasgow	555,933	26.9	289
Edinburgh	218,739	18.8	79
Paris	1,851,792	29.	923
Vienna	904,343	27.1	363
Rome	714,568	25.6	172
Berlin	1,042,498	28.9	553
Brussels	188,609		

It will be observed that estimating our population at 450,000, the death-rate in Chicago is less than that of, any city in the United States or Europe, except Cincinnati, which has correspondence with the New York Health Office; but if we estimate the population of Chicago at 460,000, which is certainly within the probable limit, it gives us a death-rate of only 13.89 per 1,000 living, a rate of mortality less than that of any country village in New England or the Middle States with which I am acquainted.

It does not appear, therefore, that Chicago need to be avoided as a summer residence, but rather sought as one of the most salubrious places in the civilized world. There is not a single infectious disease in the approach of cholera the coming season, yet it may appear, and every citizen should exert himself to put his domicile and his premises in the best sanitary condition. Respectfully,

OSCAR C. DEWOLF, Commissioner of Health.

DRUMMERS.

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